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PRACTICAL HERALDRY

OR

An Epitome of English Armory

SHOWING

HOW AND BY WHOM ARMS MAY BE BORNE OR
ACQUIRED, HOW PEDIGREES MAY BE TRACED
OR FAMILY HISTORIES ASCERTAINED.

BY

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AUTHOR OF "DEVONSHIRE PARISHES," ETC. ETC.

WITH 124 ILLUSTRATIONS

From Designs by the Author

"It is a reverend thing to see an ancient castle or building not in decay, or to see a fair timber tree sound and perfect; how much more to behold an ancient noble family which hath stood against the waves and weathers of time? for new nobility is but the act of power, but ancient nobility is the act of time."—BACON, "*Of Nobility*," *Essay XIV.*

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P R E F A C E.

I HAVE long realized the fact that *everyone* has a Pedigree, and that, whether gentle or simple, all who live beyond the present hour must have an interest, latent possibly in many instances, in those who have gone before them. Therefore I have written this book.

I have always found that the great drawback to the majority of Heraldic and Genealogical compilations is their extreme dryness; an enormous mass of uninteresting detail must of necessity be waded through in order to arrive at one single item interesting or applicable to individual cases, whereas it has been my aim to produce something to interest as well as to instruct those who wish to ascertain particulars about their ancestors.

I have had, of course, to use the language of Heraldry in connection with matters Heraldic, but I have endeavoured to make that language as plain

and simple as possible, as I hope my readers will admit. I have also given as much information as is necessary to enable the Amateur to set about working up his origin in the most economical and reliable manner, and with this end in view I have added from my experience the most probable modern sources of information.

Should any of my readers have any hints to offer in view of a Second Edition, or should they desire further assistance in the matters I treat of, I shall be very happy to receive and attend to their communications if they will address me through my publishers.

CHARLES WORTHY.

November 17th, 1888.

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PRACTICAL HERALDRY.



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INTRODUCTORY.

ence of Heraldry—Increasing Interest in this Study—The Object of this Work—Knowledge of Heraldry Universal in the Middle Ages—The Clergy as Herald—The Antiquity of Heraldry—Its Origin, Rise, and Progress—Acquires a System Early in Thirteenth Century—English Gentlemen—Seal Engravers and Heraldic Stationers—Bishop Kennett on Antiquarian Studies.

THE science of Heraldry, which was somewhat neglected, I fear, by our immediate ancestors, is now very popular, and is daily becoming more so. Many things have conduced to this result; the chief amongst them being possibly the spread of education. This has naturally caused a great increase in the number of those who take an interest in antiquarian literature. They have learnt something about the manners and customs of their forefathers when at school, and they are anxious to turn the knowledge thus acquired to some practical account when they have reached man's estate; and although there are many whose tastes lead them to enquiry into more struse subjects, yet the element of personal interest which pervades matters of history enlists the sym-

pathies and attention of numbers of people who had neither the energy nor desire to devote themselves to more scientific researches.

It is for such as these that I have written the following pages, in the hope that I may be able to lend them a helping hand at the very commencement of their study, and, by avoiding all dry and technical details without omitting anything which it is necessary to communicate, give them some practical insight into the mysteries of Genealogy and Heraldry.

But a few short centuries ago a knowledge of the "gentle art of Blazon" was considered indispensable and formed an important item of Mediæval education. True it is that our ancestors of the Middle Ages cared little for "book learning," and might most of them have said with William of Deloraine

" Letter nor line know I never a one
Wert my neck verse at Hairibee."

The stirring sound of war, and the clank of the spurred heel, pleased those grim Crusaders, and their descendants, the warriors of York and Lancaster far better than idling over monkish books ; but they were obliged to "know their Heraldry," as a modern schoolboy would express it, for had they been ignorant of it they could not possibly have distinguished friend from foe.

It was therefore an indispensable part of the early training. The clergy of the period paid great attention to the science as well, and numerous are the "rolls of arms," and other similar records, pri-

ess in the information they now convey, which have been handed down to us through the care and labours of the "monks of old."

Many Heraldic writers, both ancient and modern, have contended for the very high antiquity of Heraldry. The Welsh are especially famous for this contention; an esteemed correspondent of a very distinguished family in the Principality gravely assured me, some months since, that he had "satisfactorily ascertained his pedigree to *Aeneas*, and that he did not care to go further back" than the royal Trojan.

Sylvanus Morgan, in his "Sphere of Gentry," assigns the first "cote armure" to Adam,—viz., plain shield gules, over which, upon an escutcheon of pretence, he bore the silver shield of his wife, Eve.

According to the same author "charges" were rapidly introduced. After the Fall, he says, our great ancestor placed upon his shield "a garland of g-leaves, which his son, Abel, quartered with arg. an apple vert, in right of his mother, Eve!"

But from the realms of fancy let us descend to fact. I believe, with Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster, that Heraldry is no more than an organisation of the emblems and devices which had, previously to its introduction, existed before the memory of man.

Every man of the children of Israel shall pitch by his own standard, with the ensign of their father's house; far off about the tabernacle of the congre-

gation shall they pitch" (Numbers ii.—2). Gradually the rude devices of an earlier period assumed a regular and systematic form as civilisation progressed, until it eventually became a science and known as "Heraldry," the office of the "Herald," a term which Verstigan derives from the Saxon words *Here*, an army, and *held* (Teut.), a champion. The most reasonable derivation of the word, however, appears to be from the German "Haren," to cry, proclaim.

As a science, it was probably introduced into this country from Germany through France, during the latter half of the twelfth century. It is true that certain arms are attributed to Edward the Confessor, to William the Norman, and to other notable men who flourished before that period, but there can be little doubt but that they were designed for the future, afterwards, and that, personally, they knew nothing of them. Had the Norman knights landed at Pevensey with Heraldic shields, these would surely have been handed down to us upon the Bayeux Tapestry. Minute details are there scrupulously noticed, but nothing whatever occurs that can by any possible amount of ingenuity be twisted or tortured into an armorial bearing as we understand the term. There certainly is a plain cross upon the flag of one of the vessels, and King William himself, in another portion of the tapestry, is represented holding a small banner similarly charged. But "two lions," or leopards, which have been ascribed

to him, and which, with Henry the Second's addition of a third, are still to be seen in the royal arms, are conspicuous by *their absence*.

Heraldry must really be associated with the feudal system of the Middle Ages. The defensive armour then in use so entirely concealed the wearer, that some special cognizance was absolutely necessary to identify the knight and his immediate following, and the necessity of such a distinction began to be especially felt about the time of the Holy Wars. Then the devices upon the shields soon became associated with the prowess of the bearer, and hence arose that chivalric feeling which has since prevailed, and which now again obtains amongst us, that eager desire to prove right to the coat-armour which some valiant hero of yore defended with his heart's blood on many a battle-field—just as our modern soldiers defend their colours—and thus to claim him as an ancestor.

But, as I have already said, the Normans were unlettered men, and very soon after the conquest *seals* began to be employed in lieu of signatures. A knowledge of reading and writing was then chiefly confined to the clergy, and some sign was requisite to ensure the validity of deeds, and other instruments. It is probable therefore that certain symbols, such as birds and beasts at first, adopted with this object, were subsequently transferred to the shields of those who had hitherto used them for different purposes, and thus Heraldry, or at least the charges used in Heraldry, may possibly be considered to have

originated in the "Arts of Peace," and to have speedily become identified with the "pomp and panoply of glorious war."

It was early in the thirteenth century that Heraldry became possessed of a regular system, and acquired a language of its own which still survives. It had by that time obtained a firm hold upon the hearts of the people; it was daily becoming more systematic, and the cognizances which had been assumed by, and assigned to, particular families, began to be ranked by them amongst their most treasured possessions. The passion for military glory which then prevailed, encouraged by the Crown and the great nobles and fostered by the Church, could not but exercise an enormous amount of influence upon the youth of the period. They were told from their earliest infancy what their fathers and grandfathers had done upon the field of battle, or in border forays; they saw their armour, their helmets, and their great cross-handled swords hanging in the halls, and they prayed with simple faith that they might grow up to emulate the actions of those who had gone before them, and keep their arms as unsullied as their sires had left them. How could "gentilical" arms fail to be popular under such conditions?

And when it is remembered that they were only granted by the Crown to men of indisputable lineage, or to those who had made a name for themselves by acquiring military distinction, it is not wonder that they have been considered in all succeeding

res the indispensable appendage of an "English gentleman."

Now, as Sir Bernard Burke remarks, "The feudal lord and his frowning fortress, the mailed knight and his gorgeous tournament, have passed away; and heraldry alone survives, the only existing relic probably of either: its vitality may be traced though to attributes peculiarly its own. Ministering largely to the pride of man without deeply trenching on his purse, pandering to pomp without taxing prudence, conferring honour without imposing danger, heraldry, cherished since its nativity, has flourished in every age, in every country, and almost under every form of government." Although, as I have said above, the Crown was particular in its grants of Arms, yet it must be remembered that in the earlier days of Heraldry many coats were *voluntarily assumed* by their first owners as military ensigns, and others were occasionally granted by the greater nobles to their tenants or followers. The latter was the exception, however, and *not* the rule. Abuses crept into the Heraldic system as they will into every fresh institution after a certain time, and it was to remedy these abuses that the Officers of Arms were appointed. No one, by the law of Arms, can obtain a grant of Arms unless he is able to establish his claim to the position of a gentleman, and none have the right to bear Arms save those who possess them by descent or grant. If this latter law was rigidly enforced by the law of England, I fancy that seal

engravers and Heraldic stationers in London and other large towns would find a sensible diminution in the number of their customers.

Numerous authors have treated of Heraldry, the works of many of these, although, of course, of the highest value to those skilled in the science, are too formidable both from their size and quaint phraseology to be of much use to the beginner. In recent productions there are several alike excellent in their design, and absolutely correct as to details, which will be found valuable as books of reference. I propose in the following pages to endeavour to arrange my subject so as to prevent confusing readers with dry technical details, but at the same time to convey to them, in a pleasant and readable form, the information necessary to enable them to successfully prosecute this attractive study if they feel inclined to do so. Apart from the personally interesting information they may acquire by it, they will find that a thorough knowledge of it, and of kindred subjects, will assist them not only to understand and appreciate those magnificent old buildings which are scattered throughout our land, by affording them some knowledge of their original founders and of those who have added to their beauty and adornment in succeeding generations, but it will also largely add to their knowledge of general history, which is so intimately associated with the lives of illustrious men long gone to their rest, who have assisted, each and all, to build up the mighty kingdom

which they belonged. They will find it no slow and profitable study, but a pursuit which teems with fresh interest at each successive step. If commenced in early life, it will tend to elevate and refine the young idea, by instilling a love and veneration for antiquity, and thus arm its believer against the specious arguments of this materialistic age; for, as good old Bishop Kennett says, though "there be some who slight and despise this sort of learning, and represent it to be a dry, barren, monkish study, I dare assure any wise and sober man that historical antiquities do deserve and will reward the pains of every English student. I wish the excellent parts of any other writers were not spent upon more frivolous arguments, where by subtilties, and cavils, and controverting quibbles, they serve only to weaken Christianity, and (what otherwise were pardonable) expose one another."

CHAPTER II.

HERALDIC TERMS.

Science of Heraldry—Coats of Arms—Varieties of Arms—The Escutcheon or Shield—Points of the Shield—Partition Lines—Tinctures and Furs—Ordinaries—Varieties of the Cross—Sub-Ordinaries—Roundles—Guttæ or Gouttes—Marks of Cadency.

THE science of Heraldry teaches us, in the first place, how to describe in proper phraseology everything pertaining to armory, or, to use technical words, how to *Blazon* coats of arms, and how to compose or *Marshal* them on a shield with proper regularity.

In the second place, it explains the method to be adopted in the regulation of processions, and other public ceremonies, at Coronations, Royal Baptisms and Marriages, Installations of Knights of the various Orders, Creations of Peers, and the conduct of public funerals. In the third place, it instructs us as to the proper arrangement of Pedigree and Family History, and embraces all matters connected with Genealogy. Arms, so called because they were originally borne upon the shield of the owner, subsequently became known as “Coats of Arms,” from the fashion which prevailed of embroidering them upon the surcoat, a long robe which was worn over the armour.

There are ten varieties of arms, which are distinguished by different names, viz., Arms of Dominion.

Pretence, of Community, of Assumption, of Coronation, of Succession, of Alliance, of Adoption, of Descent, and of Concession.

Arms of Dominion are those borne by Emperors and Kings as annexed to their territories; such are the Arms of England, the Harp of Ireland, and the Lion, within a double tressure (or floriated border), of Scotland.

Arms of Pretence are Coats also borne by Sovereigns to denote a claim, either real or imaginary, over certain countries outside their actual dominions. Thus, England, from the time of Edward III., who assumed the title of King of France in supposed right of his mother, Isabel, daughter of Philip IV., continued to quarter the Arms of France until the Union with Ireland in the reign of George III., when the use of these ensigns were discontinued.

Arms of Community are those attached to Bishoprics, Colleges, Universities, the various trade guilds, and other incorporated bodies. With these may be included *Arms of Office*, such as those used by the Bishops of Cathedral Chapters, and the Kings of Castile.

Arms of Assumption are Arms which have been assumed with the approbation of the Sovereign.

According to the laws of Arms, a man being no Gentleman by blood or entitled to Arms, or even a Gentleman of birth and in possession of a Coat of his own, might assume and bear the Arms of a conquered country. Thus, in the reign of Henry V., Sir Robert

Cary, having vanquished in Smithfield a knight called Aragonise, assumed the Arms of his opponent. Arg. on a bend Sa. 3 roses of the field, which have been ever since used by the Cary family instead of their ancient Coat, Gu. a chevron arg. between 3 Swans pp. (Izacke "Antiquities of Exeter.")

Arms of Patronage are such as Governors of Provinces, Lords of Manors, Patrons of Benefices, and others, have added to their own Arms as a token of power or jurisdiction; to these we owe the occurrence in Heraldry of castles, gates, wheels, ploughs, and similar objects.

Arms of Succession are Arms which are taken by the inheritance of certain estates, or manors, either by will, donation, or entail. These have frequently been adopted from absolute necessity, in order to fulfil certain conditions connected with the tenure of the land, and not from ostentation, as some people fancy.

Arms of Alliance are those which are derived from marriage with heirs female, the issue of these marriages being permitted to join them with their own when they are known as quarterings; by this means the memory of many an ancient family, long extinct in the male line, is still preserved.

Arms of Adoption are very similar to those of Succession, but they do not necessarily signify the acquisition of land or other property. The last of a family, in order to preserve the memory of his name and arms, may bequeath them to a stranger in his

o, if he be of superior rank to the deceased, will be permitted to add them to his own name and arms; if of inferior rank, according to the strict letter of Heraldic law, he should discontinue the use of his own name and arms, unless he chooses to bear them after those of his benefactor. Changes of name and arms are effected through the Heralds College, after direct petition to the Crown. There is a modern method of effecting a change of name, however, which has nothing whatever to do with heraldry, and which, therefore, it is unnecessary to explain here.

Arms of Descent or Paternal Arms are those which belong to one particular family, and distinguish it from others, and which it is unlawful for any other family to assume. The inheritance of such arms the third generation constitutes a *Gentleman* in right of blood, in the fourth a *Gentleman* of another—a position which the mere possession of money or title is powerless to procure. They are, as Heralds explain, the Arms of a perfect and complete nobility, “begun in the sire, growing in the son, and complete in the grandson,” they qualify the owner to be received at the Court of his own and other Sovereign Princes, and to mingle upon equal terms with the best society of all civilized countries; not, therefore, surprising to find that most people are proud to own them, and are anxious to establish their claim to them when times of adversity are changed for worldly prosperity, nor is it wonderful,

in view of the distinction they convey, that those who have gained riches without them should still frequently become the founders of new gentle families through the medium of a grant of Arms.

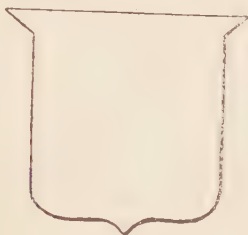
Arms of Concession are either augmentations granted by the Sovereign of part of his own ensigns to certain persons for good and sufficient reasons, and to which class belong the Arms of Mannors, Seymours, and others. Or, they are augmentations conceded to military or naval officers, or other eminent persons in memory of signal service. The Arms of the Duke of Wellington and those of Lord Nelson may be adduced as examples.

Before any person attempts to blazon a Coat of Arms, it is necessary that he should have some acquaintance with the terms employed by Heraldry, and the rules which regulate their science; and we shall, therefore, commence by offering a few observations as to the escutcheon or shield, upon which various "charges" or symbols used in Heraldry are arranged.

There are several forms of these, ranging from the narrow kite-shaped shield of the Normans, which is the earliest, down to the hideous square shield which was in such common use a few years since, and to which an illustration is given here that it may be *recognised and avoided*. (*Fig. 1.*)

The most convenient and simple form, for single or impaled coats, is the shield known as "Heraldic shaped" (*Fig. 2*), which is an improvement upon

erman, and was introduced at the commencement of the fourteenth century. When there are "quarlings," however, its base will be found too narrow

*Fig 1**Fig 2*

display them with advantage, especially if they are four in number, and then it will be better to employ a modification, as in *Fig. 3*, where the lower is widened. The Arms of unmarried ladies and widows are always placed upon a lozenge, as in *Fig. 4*.

There are several other forms of Shields, specimens of which may be seen in the windows of the various Heraldic stationers; the adoption of them, however, for armorial purposes cannot be recommended.

*Fig 3**Fig 4*

THE POINTS OF THE SHIELD.

The Shield is a representation of the buckler which was originally used in war, and on which the Arms of the knight were depicted. That side of it which is towards the left of the spectator is known in Heraldry as the dexter or right-hand side, the

wards the right as the sinister or left-hand side of the escutcheon. The Shield is supposed to represent a human body, and the points in which the figures or charges upon it are placed are named with this : thus A signifies Dexter Chief, B Middle Chief, C Sinister Chief, D the Honour Point (so called because knights of the several orders wear their stars or badges of honour about their necks), E the Fess, or Centre Point, F the Nombril, or Navel Point, G the Dexter Base, H Middle Base, I Sinister Base.

The Chief is expressed by the three first letters. The base by the three last. D and F are seldom used in English Heraldry. (*Fig. 5.*)

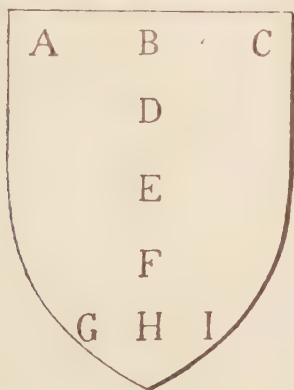


Fig 5.

These points or locations must be well understood. When blazoning (that is, describing) a Coat of Arms it is necessary to be so exact, that the coat

may be correctly tricked (or drawn) from the blazon and, or; a fess between two roses in chief and a lion in base gu, would be a perfectly different coat to or; a fess between a lion in chief and two roses in base gu. And it would be insufficient to describe the coat as or; a fess between two roses and a lion gu, as in such a case the charges could not be drawn with any degree of certainty as to the correctness of position.

The surface of the Shield is frequently divided by certain lines, which take their names from "ordinaries," and is of more than one colour (or tincture).

It is then *per pale* or *per fess*, as the case may be; the word *party* in modern heraldry is usually understood but not expressed.

The following are the most usual divisions:—

Per Pale: The Shield is divided into two equal parts by a perpendicular line through the centre from chief to base.

Per Fess: by an horizontal line drawn through the fess point.

Per Bend: dexter or sinister, by a diagonal line drawn from dexter chief to sinister base, or *versâ*.

(Dexter is always understood unless otherwise expressed.)

Per Chevron: by two diagonal lines meeting at the fess point.

Quarterly : by two lines crossing each other, that is, a combination of per pale and per fess.

Per Saltire : by a combination of per bend dexter and per bend sinister.

When a Shield is divided into equal parts by a perpendicular, horizontal, and two diagonal lines, it is said to be Gyronny.

When it is divided by a number of horizontal lines, it is said to be Barry.

When divided by a number of perpendicular lines, then it is called Paly; or by a number of diagonal lines, bendy.

When the diagonal lines drawn from dexter chief are crossed by others from sinister, then it is called Chequy.

And there are other combinations which carefully studying of the above will enable the student readily to understand and distinguish. Such as Paly Barry, Chequy Barry, which is expressed by the word Chequé; Paly Bendy, Chequy Bendy, Barry Bendy.

Paly, Bendy, and Barry, must be composed of an even number of dividing lines, which will separate the Shield into an even number of pales, bends, or bars (the number must always be expressed).

Five dividing lines would charge the Shield with six pales, bends, or bars, in which case the lines would not be lines of partition, but ordinaries.

Partition lines are not always straight, they frequently assume other forms, as in next page.

(6.)

Now, Escartelé, Angled, and Bevilled lines are

never used in English armory, but examples of the are given by many authors.

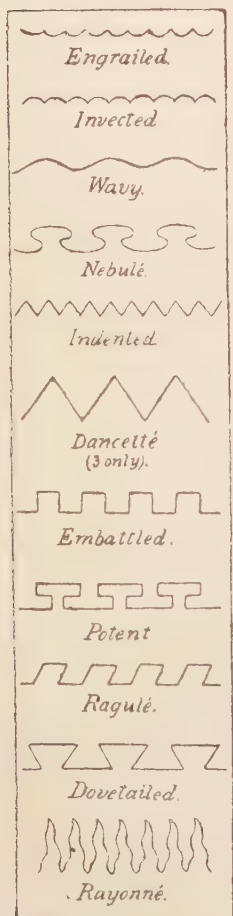


FIG. 6.

There are three kinds of Tinctures employed in Heraldry, Metals, Colours, and Furs.

The metals are gold and silver, expressed by the French words or and argent. I would remark here that in English Heraldry the pronunciation of French words is usually Anglicized.

The colours most commonly used are four in number, viz. Red, or Gules; Blue, or Azure; Black, or Sable; and Green, or Vert. To these may be added Purple, or Purpure, which is used occasionally, Tenné or Tawney (Chestnut), and Sanguine, a Brownish-red. The last two are very seldom employed, but sanguine is useful for livery purposes, and the Badge of Ulster, borne by Baronets, is, or should be, attached to a sanguine ribbon. In writing a blazon of arms, Argent is usually abbreviated

“Arg.”; Azure, “Az.”; Sable, “Sa.”; Gules, “Gu.”

Purple, "Purp." Or and Vert should be written in full.

On seals and in engravings of arms the metals and colours are expressed thus:—

Or—The Shield is covered with small dots.

Arg.—It is left plain.

Gules—It is covered with perpendicular lines drawn close together.

Azure—With similar lines drawn horizontally.

Sable—With perpendicular lines crossed by horizontal ones.

Vert—With diagonal lines from dexter to sinister.

Purple—With diagonal lines from sinister to dexter.

Tenné—By diagonal lines from sinister to dexter, crossed by perpendicular lines.

Sanguine—By diagonal lines intersecting each other.

The earliest examples of this mode of expressing tinctures occur in the reign of Charles I., and are found upon the seals of the Regicides. In Trickings of arms the Tinctures are usually expressed by letters; O. for or, A. for arg., B. for azure, S. for sable, G. for gules, V. for vert, P. for purple. (See Fig. 7.) Which would be blazoned, Or, a lion ramp., Az. on a chief of the last 3 Mulletts of the field.

The use of Furs in Heraldry may be traced to the ancient custom of covering shields with the skins of beasts; in blazoning, their names are usually written in full.

The Furs most commonly used are Ermine, Ermines, Erminoise, Erminites, and Pean, all varieties of Ermine. Vair, and its variety Counter-vair, Potent, and its variety Counter-potent.

Ermine is shown by a white or argent field, powdered with sable spots, as in *Fig. 8*.

*Fig 7**Fig. 8.*

Ermines, silver spots upon a sable ground, that is the reverse of Ermine.

Erminoise is a gold ground covered with sable spots.

Erminites similar to Ermine, but with a red hair added on each side of the spots.

Pean has gold spots upon a sable ground.

Vair is formed by a number of small shields similar to Figure 1, arranged in horizontal lines, so that the bases of those in the upper line are opposed to the bases of those below, which are of a different tincture. (*See Fig. 9.*)

Counter-vair differs from Vair, in that the shields placed base to base are of the same tincture. (*See Fig. 10.*)

Potent—See the partition line in Figure 6 under

s name—is composed of figures of that form, arranged and tintured similarly to Vair. (See Fig. 11.)

Counter-potent is simply Potent tintured similarly to Counter-vair. (See Fig. 12.)

The last four furs are always tintured arg. and are unless otherwise expressed.

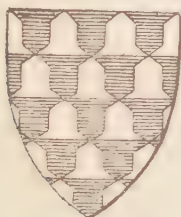


Fig. 9.

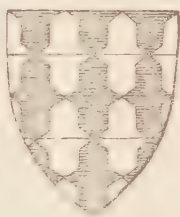


Fig. 10.

When a Shield has upon it figure or designs of any kind it is said, in heraldic parlance, to be "charged." Charges may be divided into two classes, viz., ORDINARIES and COMMON CHARGES.



Fig. 11.



Fig. 12.

ORDINARIES are such figures which by their ordinary and common use have become peculiar to the science of Heraldry.

They include The Chief, Pale, Bend, the Ill-sinister, Fess, Chevron, Cross, and Saltire.

These ordinaries, as well as their diminutives, are not invariably formed of straight lines, but may be wavy and are, frequently represented by any of the regular lines shown in Figure 6. Then they may be blazoned as a fess embattled, a bend engrailed, a chief wavy, as the case may be.

The CHIEF is an ordinary formed by an horizontal line drawn across the upper portion of the Shield, as to include one-third of it. Its diminutive, the Fillett, is one quarter its breadth, but is not employed in English armory. (*Fig. 13.*)

The PALE consists of two perpendicular lines drawn from the top to the bottom of the Shield, and contains the third middle portion of it; it represents one of the pallisades formerly used for enclosing camps, and every soldier was obliged to carry one for this purpose. Its diminutives are the *Pallet*, which is half its breadth, and the *Endorse*, which is half the width of the Pallet. Endorses are borne in couples and when used are placed one on either side of the Pale, which is then said to be Endorsed. (*Fig. 14.*)

The BEND is formed by two diagonal lines drawn from the dexter chief to the sinister base; if charged it contains the third part of the Shield; if uncharged it is drawn narrower and only includes one-fifth; it is supposed to represent a shoulder-belt or scarf. (*Fig. 15.*) The diminutives of the bend are the Bendlet, which is one-half its width. The Cotise or

ce, which is half the width of the bendlet, and Riband, half of the cotice. The Riband never ends to the edges of the Shield, but its ends are



Fig. 13.



Fig. 14.

off, or "couped." A Cotise is never borne alone, but usually in couples, with a fess, bend, or other ordinary between them, which is then said to be "cotised." The BEND SINISTER is precisely the same as the Bend, save that it is drawn from the



Fig. 15.



Fig. 16.

ter chief to the dexter base. It is an honour-ordinary, and is not, as is *very commonly imagined*, a mark of illegitimacy. Its diminutives are the Scarf, which is one-half its width, and the Bâton, which, like the Riband, is couped at the extremities. The latter is sometimes employed to rebate the tincture of natural issue, and, according to some autho-

rities, it should be borne by the descendants of a natural son until the third generation. (*See Fig. 15.*) Examples of "debruising" with the *Baton* may be seen in the Arms of the Dukes of Grafton and Albans, the Earl of Munster, and others.

THE *FESS*, which is supposed to represent a belt of honour, formerly given for warlike services, is formed of two horizontal lines in the centre of the Shield. It is of the same width as the *Pale*. (*Fig. 16.*) Its diminutives are the *Bar*, one-fifth of the field, the *Close*, one-half of the *Bar*, and the *Barrulet*, one-half the width of the *Close*. *Barrulets* are frequently borne in couples, when they are called *Bars-gimés*. A single *Bar* is never borne alone. Some people, who have but a very superficial knowledge of Heraldry, are apt to talk about a "*Bar-sinister*." It will be seen that from its formation a *Bar-sinister* or *Dexter* is an absolute impossibility.

THE *CHEVRON*, of the same form as the stripes worn on the arm by the modern non-commissioned officers in the army, is supposed to represent the rafters of a house. It is formed by two lines drawn from the fess point to the dexter and sinister base of the shield, and by two other lines parallel to the first, at sufficient distance to include one-fifth the width of the shield. (*Fig. 17.*) Its diminutives are the *Chevronel*, which is one-half its width, and the *Couple Close*, which is one-half the width of the *Chevronel*. The latter answers to the *Cotise*, and when *Cotises*, *Barrulets*, and *Couple Closes* appear

her side of their respective ordinaries, those Ordinaries are alike usually blazoned as "Cotised."

Cross is formed by union of the Pale and the Bend; if charged, it occupies a third of the field; if uncharged, only a fifth. The lines forming it are drawn through, but the perpendicular lines make right angles with the horizontal lines near the point, and thus divide the Shield into four equal quarters. (See *Fig. 15*. This Cross is what is usu-



Fig. 17

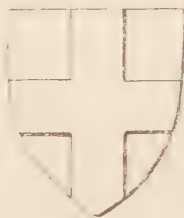


Fig. 18

known as S. George's Cross, and there are many varieties of it, and one of these is the ordinary known as the SALTIRE, which is formed by the union of the Bend with the Bend-sinister, which cross one another at right angles. There is no diminutive of the saltire, it is popularly known as S. Andrew's Cross. (*Fig. 19*.)

The Cross, as the emblem of Christianity, was so early and naturally adopted by Pilgrims and Crusaders, that it had to be constantly modified to prevent the confusion which would otherwise have

Robson, in his "History of Heraldry," enumerates over two hundred crosses of different forms.

It will be more convenient to describe here the forms of this device found in English Heraldry; it must be borne in mind that the plain cross, the Saltire are the only forms which can be



Fig. 19.

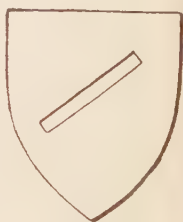


Fig. 20.

upon as *ordinaries*, the rest of them must be considered as *common charges*. When a Cross is mentioned in a blazon, it must always be drawn Greek, or S. George's Cross, as shown above. (*Fig. 19.*)

The CROSS LATIN has the horizontal limb higher than their usual position, and couped the length of the upper part of the perpendicular limb. (*Fig. 21.*)

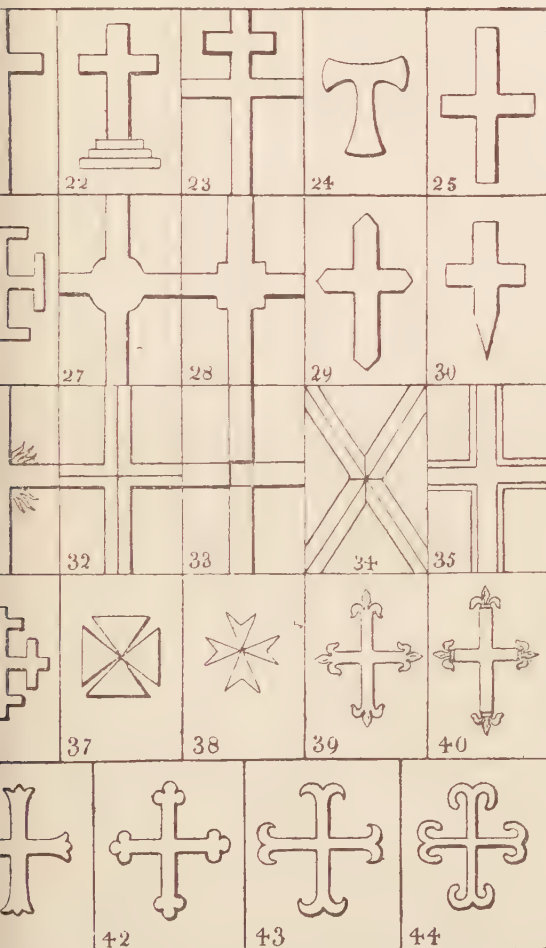
The CROSS CALVARY is elevated upon three steps and is supposed to represent the Cross upon which our Saviour suffered. (*Fig. 22.*)

The PATRIARCHAL CROSS is a combination of the Greek, or S. George's Cross, and the Cross Latin. It has two horizontal limbs. (*Fig. 23.*)

The TAU CROSS is formed like the Greek T. It is commonly known as the Cross of S. Andrew. (*Fig. 24.*)

The CROSS HUMETTÉ is a S. George's Cross,

not reach the edges of the Shield, but has its



couped, or cut off at equal distances from
(Fig. 25.)

The CROSS POTENT has its limbs terminate in cross bars, similar to the head of a crutch. (*Fig. 26.*)

The CROSS NOWY is a S. George's Cross with the angles formed by its limbs rounded outwardly. (*Fig. 27.*)

The CROSS QUADRATE is similar to the last, but that the centre is square instead of round. (*Fig. 28.*)

The CROSS URDÉ is a S. George's Cross, but has the extremities pointed. (*Fig. 29.*)

When the base only of a cross is pointed, it is termed a Cross Fitché. (*Fig. 30.*) This is usually applied to Crosslets.

A CROSS RAYONNANT has rays of light behind it, issuant from the centre. (*Fig. 31.*)

A CROSS QUARTERLY is a S. George's Cross, bisected by a perpendicular and horizontal line. (*Fig. 32.*)

A CROSS QUARTERLY PIERCED is a Cross with a square hole in its centre. (*Fig. 33.*) When the aperture is smaller it is called "Quarter pierced."

A SALTIRE, QUARTERLY QUARTERED, has the centre divided by a perpendicular and horizontal line, and the branches are each bisected by diagonal lines. (*Fig. 34.*)

Sometimes one Cross is set upon another of a different tincture (*Fig. 35.*), and at others it has a narrow border, which forms a portion of it; in the latter case it is known as a CROSS FIMBRIATED.

A CROSS CROSSLET is a very frequent charge; the ends are couped, and crossed, all of them, similar

Cross Patriarchal. (*Fig. 36.*) If a S. George's Cross is crossed in this manner it is termed a "Cross Patriarchal."

Cross PATÉ is very small in the centre where its limbs conjoin, and goes on widening to the ends. The limbs are very broad, the whole nearly forming a circle. (*Fig. 37.*)

The MALTESE CROSS, so called from having been the cognizance of the Knights of Malta, is somewhat similar to the Cross Paté, but is of eight points, the extremities of the limbs being indented to effect this. (*Fig. 38.*)

The Cross FLEURY has limbs which terminate in the upper half of a fleur-de-lis. (*Fig. 39.*)

When the limbs of this Cross are coupé, and demi-fleur-de-lis appear to issue from them, it is called a Cross Fleuretté. (*Fig. 40.*)

Cross PATONCE is a combination of a Cross Fleury and a Cross Fleury, but the lines are curved inwards, and do not meet close together in the centre. (*Fig. 41.*)

The Cross BOTOXNÉ differs from a Cross Fleury in having Trefoils at the ends instead of Fleur-de-lis. (*Fig. 42.*) When there are single Buds or Balls at the ends it is termed a Cross Pomellé.

The Cross MOLINE has its extremities pointed and bent inwards, somewhat like the flukes of an anchor. (*Fig. 43.*)

The Cross RECERCELÉ is another form of the Cross Moline, but the flukes or points are rounded. (*Fig. 44.*)

In concluding these remarks upon crosses, I would add that, apart from the ordinaries, those most frequently used as charges are the Crosslet and Cross Fitché; the crosses Paté, Fleury, Botonné, Molié and Patonce. When the Field is powdered with small crosses it is blazoned as Crusilly or Cross Paté, Fleury, &c., &c., as the case may be.

Besides the ordinaries, there are certain charges which are usually known as SUB-ORDINARIES. These include the Quarter, and its diminutive the Canton, the Gyron, the Bordure, the Inescutcheon. There are also several forms of the lozenge, the Billet, the Franchises, and a variety of the last known as Flasques or Voiders.

The QUARTER consists of a horizontal line drawn from the dexter side of the Shield to the fess point where it forms a right angle with a line proceeding from the centre of the chief. It thus, as its name implies, occupies one quarter of the Shield. (*Fig. 45.*)



Fig. 45.

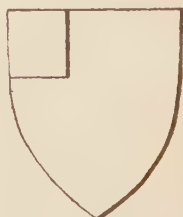


Fig. 46.

It is of infrequent occurrence, but its diminutive, CANTON (*Fig. 46*), which occupies but a third of chief, is constantly employed.

the GYRON consists of an horizontal line drawn from the dexter side of the Shield to the fess point, and it forms an acute angle with a line drawn from the fess point to the sinister side, and is therefore a quarter bisected.

(Fig. 47.) Gyrons are usually repeated so as to cover the whole surface of the Shield, as previously noticed under the term *Gyronny*. (Fig. 48.)



Fig. 47.



Fig. 48.

the BORDURE. (Fig. 49.)—Borders, or Bordures, were anciently used to distinguish one family from another descended from the same parents; a Border is sometimes used now by Herald's to distinguish natural descent, at other times a Border Composé, *i.e.*, of squares composed of metal and colour alternately, is employed for the same purpose. (See Arms of S. Aubyn, Richmond, and Beaufort.) There are two "tracks," or rows of Squares, it is to be "Counter Compony," if more than two, it is "Chequé." The Bordure is a band one-third the width of the Shield, which it surrounds entirely.

It surmounts all other Ordinaries save the Quarter and the Canton, which are placed

above it. In an Impaled Coat, however, it only circles the upper and outward half of the Shield, and must not be continued round. In a Quartered Coat the whole of it is shown, unless any portion charged to be hidden by the imposition of an inescutcheon. A modern Border is almost always charged, when Ordinaries are employed the ends of them only appear on the border, and their inside portion seen concealed by another Shield placed over them. It is not usual, however, to use ordinaries in charge of a border, Roundles and other small objects are more generally employed, in which case they appear of their entirety. The diminutives of the Border are the Orle, which is half its width, and does not extend to the extremities of the Shield, and the Tressure, which is half the width of the Orle, and is usually borne double, and "fleury counter-fleury," charged with eight fleur-de-lis issuant from each tressure. See the Arms of Scotland, the second quarter of the Royal Arms.

THE INESCUTCHEON OR SHIELD OF PRETENSION (Fig. 50) is a small Shield placed upon the point, and used by the husband to display his wife's Arms, when she happens to be an heir or co-heiress. This he cannot do, however, during the lifetime of her father, because the assumption is, that during his lifetime he may have a son. I may state that absence of money does not prevent a woman from being an heir in an heraldic sense. If her father is entitled to Coat Armour, and she has no brother,

will inherit her family Arms, if she has sisters will all have an equal right with her to these



Fig. 49.

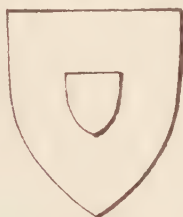


Fig. 50.

, as co-heirs, and if they have a brother or sisters who all die without issue, then, upon the death of the last brother, they will be ultimately heirs, and their issue will have a right to quarter maternally with their paternal Arms after the death of their mothers. But if the wife is not an heir, that is to say if she has brothers who have issue, her husband is only entitled to impale her Arms with his own, and after his death she may, as a widow, bear the same arms on a lozenge (*Fig. 4*), her children will have no right whatever to use anything beyond the Paternal Coat, and the quarterings inherited with it. If a person, *not entitled to the bearings*, should marry an heir, or co-heir, he *make no use whatever of his wife's Coat*, nor can his issue benefit by them, *as they have no Shield to which to quarter them*; in such a case their only recourse will be to petition the Earl Marshal for a new Coat of Arms should they be in a position to do so. The above Sub-Ordinary is borne on any other

part of the Shield save the fess point or centre, or if there is more than one of them, it is called Escutcheon.

The LOZENGE is a Square set on one of its Corners (*Fig. 51.*) Several together are very frequently used as a charge, when they should be blazoned in fess or in pale, according to the manner in which they may be arranged.

The FUSIL (*Fig. 52*) is an elongated lozenge, some

*Fig. 51**Fig. 52*

what like the head of a pick-axe, which some suppose it to represent (See the Arms of Dinham and Wortham), others have considered it to represent a spindle, and it is frequently found of an oval and pointed at the top and bottom, as in the Arms of Lord Clinton (Trefusis), where it is blazoned a Wharrow Spindle.

The RUSTRE is a Lozenge, perforated with a circular Hole, through which the field appears. (*Fig. 53.*)

The MASCLE is of similar form, but "voided" with a lozenge-shaped opening. (*Fig. 54.*)

The FRET is formed by two narrow bands placed Saltier-wise interlaced with a Mascle. It is

s called "Harrington's Knot" (See the Arms of Harrington); it is also used by Dutton Lordborne, and others. (*Fig. 55.*) When a field is covered with narrow bands drawn from dexter to sinister, interlaced with others from the opposite side, it is said to be Fretty.



Fig. 53.



Fig. 54.

The BILLET is a small oblong figure, by some supposed to represent a Brick, by others a Letter or a Stone. Frequently a field is strewn all over with Billets, when it is termed Billeté. (*Fig. 56.*)



Fig. 55.



Fig. 56.

ANCHES (*Fig. 57*) are always borne in pairs, and are formed by drawing inward circular lines from the upper angles of the Shield to the base points. They

are not very frequently used, but occur in the Arms of Hobart of Norfolk, Frere, and others.

FLASQUES are of nearly the same form as the *Orles*, but the circular lines do not approach so near each other on either side, and they consequently occupy less of the surface of the Shield. Flasques are



Fig. 57.

to have been given as rewards for virtue and learning.

VOIDERS are still smaller than Flasques, they rarely occur, and are said by some to have been marks of distinction conferred upon ladies for services rendered to Royalty. All the Ordinaries may be charged, but not their diminutives, except the *Pall*, the *Canton*, and the *Orle*, which may have figures placed upon them. Charges on an *Orle*, or in a *Voider*, always consist of eight unless otherwise expressed. See the Arms of Gladstone. The *Fusil*, *Mur*, *Rustre*, and *Fret* may not be charged.

To the Sub-Ordinaries may perhaps be added the *Pall*, which is intended to represent the *Ensign* of Archiepiscopal jurisdiction of that name, as is shown in the Arms of the Sees of Canterbury

magh. It resembles the letter Y in shape, and is composed of the upper half of a Saltire, and half a pale, the latter issuing from the base point. A somewhat similar figure is that known as "A Shake Ark" (see the Arms of Conyngham), the latter, however, does not reach the extremities of the Shield, and the ends are pointed.

ROUNDLES

are thus termed when their colour is unknown or expressed. Those used in English Heraldry are given in number; they are small round figures, similar to a coin, but when of colour are shaded to assume a spherical appearance. They change their name according to their Tincture.

1st. Or—is termed a *Bezant*, the current coin of Byzantium.

2nd. Arg.—is termed a *Plate*, and represents a small round piece of silver.

3rd. Gules—is known as a *Torteau*, and is red.

4th. Azure—is called a *Hurt*, and is blue.

5th. Sable—is known as a *Pellet* or *Ogress*.

6th. Vert—is called a *Pomme*, *i.e.* an apple.

7th. Barry Wavy Arg. and Az.—is known as a *Mountain*, in alternate wavy stripes, White, or Silver, and Blue.

Golpes—Tinctured Purpure, *Oranges Tenné*, *Guzes*, *anguine*, also occur in Foreign Heraldry.

Roundles are very frequently charged.

GUTTÆ or *GOUTTES* are simply small drops shaped

somewhat like a shoulder of mutton, and are distinguished by their Tinctures.

Gouttes d'or	are	Gold.
„ d'eau	„	Argent.
„ de sang	„	Gules.
„ de larmes	„	Azure.
„ de Poix	„	Sable.
„ d'olive	„	Vert.

A field is frequently strewn with these drops, when it would be blazoned, *Sa. gutté d'or*, *Arg. gutté Sang*, or *Gules gutté d'eau*, as the case might be. It must be borne in mind that, save in very rare instances, and then it is considered to be very bad heraldry, metal never appears upon metal, or colour upon colour.

MARKS OF CADENCY.

Since the fourteenth century certain emblems have been used by Heralds to distinguish the various members of the same family. The eldest son bears a Label or File of three Points. (*Fig. 58.*) The second son bears a Crescent. The third difference with a Mullet. The fourth with a Martlet, a small bird represented without feet. The fifth with an Amulet, or plain ring. The sixth has a Fleur-de-lis. The seventh has a rose. The eighth a Cross Moline. The ninth a Double Quatrefoil. No further provision is made. Daughters have no such distinction. *All* the members of the Royal Family, with the excep-

of the Sovereign, bear the label of Silver charged with some distinguishing mark specially granted. The eldest son of the second house of an Ordinary

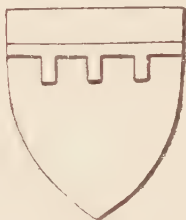


Fig. 58.

ly would bear the Crescent charged with a label, this system would be applied to the rest of the family. Thus the *second* son of the *third* house would bear his Father's Mullet, charged with a label. The Middle Chief Point is the most appropriate position for a Mark of Cadency. The Mullet is a figure like a spur rowel, and has five points. See p. 58.

CHAPTER III.

COMMON CHARGES.

Common Charges—Human Figure—Lions and Leopards—"Jesse de-lis"—Stags, Greyhounds, Foxes, Boars, Rabbits, Horses, other Beasts—Monstrous and Fabulous Animals—Birds, Reptiles, Insects, Trees, Flowers, Celestial Bodies—The Letters of the Alphabet.

ARE all kinds of figures or bearings other than Ordinaries already described, which are borne either upon the said Ordinaries themselves, or even upon the said common charges, which are sometimes supported by others. Common charges are composed not only of things animate and inanimate, but also of imaginary and artificial objects. The human figure and parts of it; animals or portions of them; monsters or fabulous animals; birds, fish, reptiles and insects; trees, flowers, implements and ornaments of war and peace, all come under this designation. They are all frequently represented of different tinctures, but when they appear in their own natural colour they are invariably blazoned or described "proper."

"The human form divine" is sometimes used as a charge, as in the Arms of Wood, Az. 3 naked Savages ambulant (or walking), in fess pp.; and the Devoted Supporter of the Cranstoun family is "A Lady richly attired." There are numerous other instances

Amongst imaginary objects which take the human form may be mentioned Angels, represented with wings. A *Cherub*, represented by a child's head between two wings. The *Cherubim*, which has the face of a man, the wings of an eagle, the back and mane of a lion, and the feet of a calf. The *Merman*, or *Triton*, which has a human body as far as the waist, and terminates with the tail of a fish, and is represented holding a trident. The *Mermaid* similarly drawn but with long hair and holding a looking-glass. The *Centaur*, which has the head and chest of a man, with the body of a horse, and is represented with a bent bow. The *Satyr* or *Man-Tiger*, which has the face like a man, with horns on the head, and body like a lion. The *Satyr*, the face of a man, the body of a lion, and the horns of an antelope. The *Harpy*, the face and breast of a beautiful woman, with the body and legs of a vulture; and the *Griffin*, which has head, face, and breast like a woman, body and legs like a lion, and wings like a bird. Parts of the body, such as the head, the heart, the arm, the hand, and the leg are of frequent occurrence.

The heads of Savages are usually *wreathed* about the temples, those of Negroes (or "Blackamoors"), Moors, and Saracens have fillets of twisted silk; in painting, the tinctures of these must be expressed. An arm encased in armour is said to be "*vambraced*," if the hand is "*gauntleted*" it should be so expressed. A clothed figure is described as *vested* and

habited. A head must always be mentioned as either *Affronté* or in Profile, in the latter case it looks towards the dexter unless otherwise stated. A hand should be minutely described as to its position on the Shield, as indeed should all other charges, and it should also be stated whether it is a dexter or sinister hand, couped or erased, *i.e.* torn out, clenched or open (*appaumé*).

It may be stated, once and for all, that common charges are always to be represented as moving towards the dexter side of the Shield, and, if they are upon ordinaries, as following the form of the Ordinaries, unless otherwise specified. Thus Arg. on a fess gu. 3 Mulletts of the field, would mean that the 3 Mulletts should be drawn in line; but if the blazon was to be given Arg. on a fess gu. 3 Mulletts *in pale* of the field, it would mean that the Mulletts should be drawn in the centre of the Ordinary, and one over the other.

Amongst beasts the Lion is most frequently used as a charge. It is represented sometimes in its natural colour, or proper, but more commonly of one of the Metals, Tinctures, or Furs, and in a variety of positions, which are all distinguished by specific terms.

When walking across the Shield with the near fore foot elevated, he is said to be *passant* (*Fig. 59*), with the head looking backwards *passant-reguardant* (*Fig. 60*.) But with the head *Affronté* he is *passant-guardant*. (*Fig. 62*.) When all four legs are on the ground he is said to be *statant*. (*Fig. 61*.) When

g down, his head between the fore paws, he is *nant* or *couchant*. (Fig. 63.) And when sitting resting on his fore paws, he is *sejant*. (Fig. 64.) When erect upon the near, or sinister hind leg, with



Fig. 59.



Fig. 60.



Fig. 61.

fore legs elevated one above the other, and the head in Profile, he is *rampant*. (Fig. 65.) And if the head is *Affronté* he is *rampant-guardant*. (Fig. 66.)



Fig. 62.



Fig. 63.



Fig. 64

and if turned over the shoulder to the sinister (as in Fig. 60), he is *rampant-reguardant*. If both the hind legs are on the ground, and the fore legs are elevated equally, as if in the act of springing upon his prey, he is *salient*. (Fig. 67.)

Lions or other beasts facing towards the sinister side of the Shield are said to be *contourné*.

Two Lions Rampant, facing each other upon a shield, would be blazoned as "two lions *rampant combatant*."

If in Saltire (*i.e.* crossing each other), they would be *counter-salient*.

If back to back they would be *addorsed*, if side by side, *accosted*.



Fig. 65.



Fig. 66



Fig. 67

If one is shown behind or above the other, and they are walking different ways, they would be *counter-passant*.

Parts of a lion, such as the head, the leg, and the full half of the animal, are constantly used for charges.

The parts are represented as couped, or cleanly cut off, or erased, or torn out, with jagged edges.

The leg of the Lion is a *Gambe*, but if it only extends to the first joint then it is a *Paw*.

The Tail of the Lion is known as the *Queue*.

When an Ordinary surmounts a Lion or other animal it is said to be debruised by that Ordinary.

A Lion with tail between its legs is said to be a *Coward*.

The word *over*, as used in Heraldry, does not signify *above*, but *upon*. Three Lions, one over the other would be blazoned as three *Lions in Pale*. (See t

s of England—Gules ; 3 Lions passant-guardant
ble or.)

a charge consists of one or more demi-
ramp., the position of their tails above the
r half would appear in a drawing as detached
the body. See the Arms of Bennet, Lord
kerville.

ometimes charges such as demi-lions are repre-
ed as *issuant*. Then they would be drawn as
g from the lower line of a Chief; the word
sant implies that they are rising from the centre
n Ordinary, usually a fess.

he Teeth, Claws, and Tongue of a Lion are always
tured Gules, and they are therefore described as
med and langued gu.", unless the field or the
nal is of this Tincture, when B or azure is sub-
stituted. Thus:—

A. a lion ramp. G. armed and langued B.

O. a lion ramp. B. „ „ „ G.

G. a lion ramp. O. „ „ „ B.

B. a lion ramp. A. „ „ „ G.

he mask or face of a lion is sometimes borne
ronté, when it would be blazoned *as a lion's or*
ard's face. Frequently it is shown as having a
r-de-lis behind it, with the ends coming through
mouth; then it is a lion or leopard's face *jesant-*
is. (Fig. 68.) The early Heralds were accus-
ed to describe a Lion as a Leopard, unless it was
pant; hence the three lions of England being
sant-guardant have been frequently termed leo-

pards, but, as Boutell remarks, "the animal bearing that name bore it simply as an heraldic title, to distinguish a lion in a particular attitude."



Fig. 68.

Sometimes a Lion is drawn as having the limbs apart from the body, but sufficiently near to it to preserve the form, he is then said to be *dismembered*.

And sometimes he has two tails, in which case is *double queuéd*.

A Lion rampant, holding in his mouth a Staff Bâton, is styled "a Lion Ramp. *Baillonné*."

Stags, Horses, Tigers, Bears, Boars, Bulls, Gr. or Badgers, Talbots or Hounds, Alants or Mastiffs, Foxes, Squirrels, Wolves, and other animals numerous to mention, are all used as charges.

But Stags are blazoned by certain terms peculiar to themselves. Thus, if standing full faced, they are *at gaze*; if walking they are *not passant* but *trippant*. If running they are not like a horse or greyhound *courant*, but at speed. If leaping, they are *salient*, but *springing*. If lying down, they are *couchant* or *dormant*, but *lodged*. They are *attired* in *their Tynes*, not armed of their horns; and they

near tails but *Singles*. The *Brush* of a Fox, the *Whisker* of a Boar, the *Stern* of a Wolf, the *Scut* of a Hare or Rabbit, are other distinctions peculiar to animals. A Bear is represented as muzzled, a Stag as tusked, a Stag, usually, as collared round the neck, an Ape would have the collar round the body. An animal with a Coronet round the neck is said to be *gorged*. When deer and oxen are grazing they are said to be *pascuant*. A Horse in trappings is said to be *capariscued*. A Goat on one leg is not said to be *impant*, but *clymant*. A Lion would not be *pascuant*, but *vorant*. If he is wounded he is then said to be *bleeding*. Horses, Oxen, and Deer are unguled as to hoofs. Horses and the human figure are said to be *crined* as to their hair; if they are bleeding from a wound, they are *distilling*. Two animals facing each other and *not combattant* are *respectant*. When the head of an animal is torn off it is said to be "erased," when cut off, "couped." A Bull's or Stag's face full of horns is "cabossed."

Composite or Monstrous and Fabulous Animals. A very large number are recorded by some of the older Heraldic writers. The chief of them, however, are the Heraldic Tiger, the Antelope, the Pegasus, the Unicorn, the Sea Horse and Lion, the Winged Bull, the Griffin and Deer, and the Holy Lamb; together with the Dragon, the Gryphon, the Wyvern, the Hydra, the Chimera, the Bagwyn, the Enfield, and the Phoenix. Parts of many of these, such as the head of a Lion, the wings of a Pegasus, the tail of a Unicorn, the body of a Griffin, and the head of a Gryphon, are fre-

quently, like other animals (*Figs. 69, 70, 71*), borne as Charges. Some of them are of infrequent occurrence, such as the "Opinicus," which is the Crest



Fig 69.
Griffin's head couped



Fig 70.
Lion's head erased



Fig 71.
Stag's head cabossed

the Barber Surgeons. The Enfield, the Crest Kelly; and the Bagwyn, which is a creature like Heraldic Antelope, and forms the dexter supporter the Arms of Lord Hunsdon, in Westminster Abbey. It has the horns of a goat and the tail of a horse.

The HERALDIC TIGER is represented with Dragon's head, but the tongue is not forked; it has tufts of hair on the neck and on the breast, else is similar to an ordinary tiger.

The HERALDIC ANTELOPE may be known by two straight horns and short tusk on the nose. It has the body of a stag and the tail of a lion. Some of these were used as supporters by Sir Thomas Stawel, died 1438. (MS. Harl. No. 1445, fo. 22.)

The PEGASUS, which is charged on the Shield of the Inner Temple, is a horse with wings.

The UNICORN is compounded of a horse and a lion, with a tail like a lion; it may be always recognised by the long twisted horn on its forehead, and forms the sinister supporter to the Royal Arms.

the SEA HORSE and Sea Lion have their upper parts as their names imply, and terminate with the tail of a fish.

The WINGED BULL, LION, or DEER are similar to the animals, with the addition of wings.

The Holy, or as it is sometimes called, the Paschal Lamb, is represented passant, that is with one foot raised and holding a staff and banner, the latter charged with a St. George's Cross. It has also a nimbus or glory round the head. It is charged on the shield of Rowe.

The DRAGON, very frequently used both for charges and supporters, is a winged monster covered with scales, and having four legs, the tail and tongue, are barbed or forked. (*Fig. 72.*)



Fig. 72

The GRYPHON, or GRIFFIN, also of frequent occurrence, has the head, shoulders, wings, and forefeet of an eagle, body, hind legs, and tail of a lion. It is to be *segreant* instead of *rampant* when in its usual position. A MALE GRYPHON is similar to the above, save that it has no wings, but two straight horns instead, which rise from the forehead, and rays of gold should issue from parts of the body.

The WYVERN has the upper part of a dragon, and the lower like that of an adder or snake with forked tail. It is called by old Heralds a "waver dragon," and was borne by the great Sir Francis Drake in right of ancestry.

The HYDRA, the Crest of Barret, is a dragon with seven heads.

The CHIMÆRA, which should breathe flames, has the head of a lion, the body of a goat, and the tail of a dragon. It is of very infrequent occurrence.

The BAGWYN and OPINICUS have been already described.

The ENFIELD has the head of a fox, the chest of an elephant, the mane of a horse, the forelegs of an eagle, the body and hind legs of a greyhound, and the tail of a lion, and is, as may well be imagined, a very composite animal indeed.

There are other monsters which are either compositions of birds or else imaginary birds. Such is the COCKATRICE, which has the head, body, wings, and feet of a cock, but with scales instead of feathers and the tail of a dragon. The PHŒNIX, a half, demi-eagle, always issuant from flames of fire. The MARTLET, a very well-known charge, a Swallow without feet; and the ALLERION, which is an eagle without either beak or feet, but perfect as to its body, wings, and tail. The Double-headed Eagle should be added to the list of imaginary birds, although it is usually included with them. It is commonly, but not correctly, called an Imperial Eagle; it was first

adopted by Charlemagne, as an addition to the Roman Eagle, in order to commemorate his conquest of the Germanic Empire in the year 802, and to thereby denote that two empires were centred in him. It is borne by several English and Welsh families. Notably by the Worths of Worth, in Mashfield, Co. Devon, and the various branches of that house, who, by an early marriage with a member of the Redvers family, are descended from the Dukes of Normandy, who claimed descent from Charlemagne himself.

The EAGLE is the most distinguished charge amongst birds, as it occupies the same position amongst its kind that the lion does amongst beasts. It is usually in that attitude which is termed *displayed* by Heralds. That is with the wings and legs expanded, tail downwards, and head turned over the shoulder towards the dexter, or right. The term "displayed" is peculiar to birds of prey, other birds in a similar position are said to be disclosed.

There is a great difference between the terms "an Eagle displayed," and "an Eagle with wings displayed," in the latter case the bird is resting on its feet and is supposed to be perched.

Birds of Prey are "armed" of their beaks and claws, other birds are "beaked and membered."

The terms used in falconry are used by Heralds in describing Hawks, they are blazoned as belled, essed, vervelled (*i.e.* fastened to the perch), hooded, &c., &c., as the case may be.

Parts of birds are frequently used as charges. A pair of wings inverted and conjoined in lure are the Arms of Seymour. Wings fastened together in the form were used by falconers as "lures" to train the hawks. A Single wing is sometimes used, and very frequently Feathers, as in the case of the badge of the Prince of Wales. This is a plume. There may be double or single plumes, but when more than three rows occur they are termed *panaches*.

An *Ostrich* is generally represented with a horseshoe in its mouth, in reference to its supposed digestive powers.

A *Peacock*, with tail expanded, is said to be in pride.

A *Pelican* is usually represented in a nest, feeding her young, or else alone, *tearing her breast*. She is said to be "in her piety," or "vulning herself," the case may be.

A *Cornish Chough* is a black Crow, with red legs and beak invariably.

A *Swan's neck* encircled with a Coronet is said to be gorged.

A *Game Cock* is said to be "Crested and Jowelled."

Amongst Fish the DOLPHIN is most frequently used in Heraldry. The usual position is embowed, that is, swimming towards the dexter, when moving in the contrary direction it is "counter embowed."

The *Lucie* or Pike, the *Roach*, the *Salmon*, and the *Herring*, are all found as charges, somewhat less frequently.

quently the *Eel* and *Trout*. When in fess, or swimming towards the dexter, a fish is "naiant," when "in pale," head upwards, it is "hauriant," and when in a similar position, but head downwards, it is "surinant."

Shell Fish are very occasionally used indeed, and the only instances that occur to me form examples of "punning" heraldry, viz., Crabb and Prawn.

Shells, such as the Escallop and Whelk, are employed by Heralds. The latter is exemplified by the Arms of Sir John, and Sir Percy Shelley, Barts., "Sa. fesse engd. between 3 Whelk Shells or."

The Escallop shell, which is similar in form to that commonly found on the sea beach, is a very old and honourable charge, since it was originally assumed by the Crusaders on their return from the Holy Land. It is borne by many ancient families, notably by the Cruse family, of Cruse Morchard, in Devonshire, concerning whom the local rhyme has it—

"Crocker, Cruse, and Coplestone,
When the Conqueror came, *were at home.*"

The Serpent, as might be expected, has its place in Heraldry, but is not especially common. It is usually borne twisted, when it is termed "nowed." It is "erect" when placed in pale, it can also be "erect wavy" or "involved," the latter means curved in a circular form. It is most commonly blazoned as "A Viper" in any of the above positions.

Lastly, of animate forms, Butterflies, as in the

Arms of Muschamp, and Bees, are occasionally employed as charges. The Arms of one branch of the Rowe family are "A Beehive surrounded with flying bees," which are termed "volant."

TREES are frequently used in Heraldry. If they are full grown they are said to be "Accrued." They are "*Barbed*" if leaved, "*Blasted*" if destitute of foliage, "*Blossomed*" as to their flowers, "*Fruited*" as to their fruit, "*Couped*" if cut off, "*Eradicated*" if torn up by the roots.

The *Fleur-de-lis*, long quartered by England, and pretended right of France, and abandoned by George III. after the union with Ireland, may be described as an Heraldic Lily, although some incline to the opinion that it was intended to represent a *Spear-head*. It is unlike the lily as borne by Etton College, which consists of five leaves, three of which are usually shown, and which has also a stalk, which is said to be "slipped"—that is, broken off from the main stem. When flowers or fruit are represented drooping or hanging, they are said to be "*Pendent*," and "Seeded" if the seeds are shown with the flowers.

The *Rose* is a frequent charge, and is sometimes shown with the stem and leaves, but when a *Rose only* is mentioned in a blazon, it is always understood to mean the Heraldic Rose, which generally consists of a small circle, surrounded with a double cinq-foil, together with five small points, which represent the leaves, of which it is said to be barbed.

red rose was the Badge of the House of Lancaster, white rose that of York. When a Rose is surrounded with the rays of the Sun, it is said to be a *rose en soleil*." This form was first adopted by Edward IV., in 1461.

The *Blue Bottle*, or *Corn Flower*, Arms of Chorley, the *Gilly Flower*, *Columbine*, and *Thistle*, are all heraldic charges.

The *Trefoil*, *Quatrefoil*, and *Cinque-foil* are leaves with the number of cusps suggested by their names. Ordinary leaves, as of the *Oak*, are frequently employed, and are always supposed to be erect (or in *le*), unless otherwise blazoned. The seed of the *Ash Tree*, known as "*Ash Crops*, or *Ashen Keys*," is sometimes met with, as in the Arms of Ayshford, *Arg. betw. 2 chevronels Sa. 3 Ash Crops vert.*"

Fruit is not a very frequent charge. The *Fir Cone*, usually blazoned as "*Pine Apple*," the *Acorn*, and the *Pear*, are the most usual instances of this kind.

The *Sun*, the *Moon*, and the *Stars*, the *Half Moon*, and occasionally, but rarely, the signs of the *Zodiac*, are all used as charges. A Single ray of the *Sun* may constitute a charge. The *Sun* is always supposed to be *proper* (that is, "*In its Splendour*"), unless otherwise specified; if so, it is tinctured *or*. If eclipsed, it is *Sa*.

The *Moon* is *Arg.* as a rule. She is in her *Complement* when full faced, in her *Detriment* when eclipsed, and is then tinctured *Sa*.

A Half Moon with the horns upwards is a *Crescent*. If the horns are towards the Dexter, it is an *increasing crescent*; if towards the Sinister, a *Decreasing*.

The Star, or *Estoile*, has six wavy points. The Mullet is a kind of Star, ordinarily with five points, and usually pierced with a round hole in the centre; it is supposed to represent a Spur Row. Occasionally even, letters of the Alphabet are used in the Charges, as in the Arms of Rashleigh, of Menabilly Co. Cornwall, who bear as one of the charges ‘text & arg.’ The Laug Family have, with other charges in Chief and Base, the letters A.B.C.D.E.F.

CHAPTER IV.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS.

Technical Terms—Miscellaneous Charges—and General Information—
arranged Alphabetically for convenience of Reference.

IN this Chapter the most usual Miscellaneous Charges will be found to be described, and the Technical terms used in the Science of Heraldry are also explained here; and as all the information is alphabetically arranged, the Student, by the aid of this Glossary, and by following the rules set down in the pages which precede and follow it, will be able at once to comprehend and blazon any ordinary Shield of Arms which may come under his notice, and a careful study of it will make him sufficiently acquainted with his subject for practical purposes.

A.

ABATEMENT—See Chap. VII.

ACCOSTED—Side by side.

ADORSÉ—Turned back to back.

ALUMBRATED—The shadow thrown by a figure.

ARFRONTÉ—Full faced.

ARMANT—A Mastiff dog with short ears (Supporter of Lord Dacre).

ARMERION—See Common Charges, p. 52.

Angles—The Arms of Wastley are two Angles interlaced saltire wise, at each end an annulet.

Annulet—A ring.

Antelope—See Common Charges.

Apaumé—The hand open.

Apres—A Monster drawn like a Bull, with short tail and “Mutilated.”

Armed—See Common Charges, p. 47.

Arming Buckle—A Buckle in shape of a lozenge.

Attired—See Common Charges, p. 48.

Augmentations—See Chap. VII.

Aylets—Sea Swallows (Sa. beaked and legged gull.)

B.

BADGER—A Common Charge.

Ballonne—Signifies a Lion Ramp. holding a Staff in its mouth.

Balista or Sweep—An instrument anciently used for throwing stones against fortifications. See Arms of Magnall.

Ball (Fire)—A Torteaux with Flames issuing from

Banded—Tied round with a band.

Banner—A Square Flag.

Barb—The Petals or prickly Leaves of a Flower, the Point of an Arrow or Spear.

Bar-Gemel—See Ordinaries, p. 26.

Baron and Femme—Husband and Wife.

Barnacle—A Water Fowl resembling a goose.

Barnacles—Instruments to curb unruly horses (Arms of Barnacle).

rrulet—See Ordinaries.

rry— ” ”

se—See The Shield, Chap. II.

silisk—A monster similar to a Cockatrice, but with a dragon's head at the end of its tail.

snnet—An ancient name for a helmet.

ttering Ram—An ancient instrument of warfare.

ttle Axe—An axe with a blade one way and a spike the other.

ton—A Staff or Truncheon. A Bâton is a badge of Illegitimacy.

acon—An iron pot containing flames.

aver—That part of the helmet which opens in front of the face of the wearer.

bally—An ancient term for per pale.

elled—Having bells affixed to some part.

end—See Ordinaries, p. 25.

ezant—A Gold Coin. They were the current coin of Constantinople, their value being £375.

llets—Oblongs, in form of a brick or letter.

litté—Strewed with Billets.

rd Bolt—A small Arrow with three heads, discharged from a Cross Bow. It sometimes had a blunt head.

aded—The Stalk or Blade of any kind of Corn, if tinctured differently from the Ear or Fruit.

ue Bottle—The Flower of the Cyamis, p 57.

olt and Tun—Is a bird bolt in pale, piercing through a tun.

Border—See p. 35.

Botteroll—The Tag of the Sword Scabbard.

Bottom—An instrument used in the Woollen Trade sometimes called a quill, and surrounded with thread or yarn.

Bouget (Water Bouget)—A sort of Bucket, anciently used by soldiers to fetch water when in camp. (*Fig. 73.*)



Fig. 73.

Bourchier Knot—A Knot of silk tied in a peculiar form (Crest of Wake). See Knots.

Bowen Knot—(Arms of Bowen). See Knots.

Braced—Charges interlacing each other.

Brassarts—Armour for the elbow.

Brassets— „ „ „ arm.

Breast Plate—A Cuirass.

Bretessé—Embattled on both sides.

Brimsey—A name for the Gad Fly.

Broad Arrow—Similar to “Pheon,” which see, but with plain barbs.

Broche—An instrument used by Embroiderers.

Brogue—A Shoe.

Bugle or Hunting Horn—A frequent Charge in Heraldry.

Burling Iron—An instrument used by weavers.

st—Consists of the head, neck, and part of the shoulders. Whether couped, or erased, must be expressed.

C.

BOSSED OR CABOSSED—The full faced head of a beast with no portion of neck visible.

endency—A distinction of houses. See p. 40.

Galtrap—See Galtrap.

Chameleon—A species of Lizard.

Chimney—See p. 32.

Clunets—Ducks without beak or feet.

Compared—A horse prepared for the field.

Crest—A term for Helmet.

Catherine Wheel—A Wheel with iron teeth, so called from S. Catherine, the virgin who was martyred upon one.

Centaur—A Monster, half man and half beast.

Chain Shot—Two shots connected with a chain.

Cannon—A term for a short cannon without a carriage.

Cap—A Cap of Maintenance or Dignity.

Garland—A head-band, or garland of leaves.

Chess-board—Divided like a Chess-board by squares of colour and metal.

Child's Head—A Child's head between two wings.

Chimney—See Chap. III.

Chess Rook—A piece used in the game of Chess, in form of an Heraldic Castle.

Chimney—An Ordinary. See p. 27.

Chief—An Ordinary. See p. 24.

Chimæra—A Monster with the head of a lion, and body of a goat, and tail of a lion.

Cinquefoil—A Flower with five leaves.

Civic Crown—A wreath of oak leaves and acorns.

Clarion or Rest—Some consider that it was a rest a horseman's lance, others that it was a musical instrument; it is something of the form of the Pandæan Pipes.

Collared—An animal with collar round the neck.

Combatant—Rampant, face to face.

Componé—Squares of metal and colour.

Counter Componé—Two rows of squares of metal and colour.

Conjoined—Charges joined together.

Contourné—The head turned backwards.

Copper—An instrument used by wire drawers.

Cornish Chough—A Black Crow, with red beak and legs.

Cotised—See p. 27.

Counterchanged—When the field is divided into metal and colour, with charges of same colour and metal.

Counter Embattled—Embattled on both sides.

Counter Flory—The Scotch Tressure (see Royal Arms) is an example.

Counter Vair—Vair ranged base to base.

Couped—Cut off smooth.

Courant—Running.

Coward—Animals with tail between the legs.

amponée — A cross with the ends formed like cramping irons.
enellé—Embattled.
escent—See Chap. III.
ined—The Hair, or Mane.
nel—The head of a tilting Spear.
osier — A Pastoral Staff used by Archbishops, Bishops, and Abbots.
oss—See Chap. II.
owd—An old name for a Violin.
own or Coronet—See Chap. VII.
asily—The Field covered with small crosses.
isses—Armour for the Thighs.

D.

DACRES Knot—A Knot of Silk, Badge of Daerac Family.
ncetté—See Chap. II.
bruised—See Chap. III.
crescent— „ „ „
amed—A creature which has lost its tail.
graded—A Cross with steps at the end of the four limbs.
ny—The half of any Charge.
triment—See Chap. III.
per—An ancient method of ornamenting the field, by dividing it with fine lines fret-wise, and filling each fret with a variety of figures according to the fancy of the painter. The proper tincture of the field shows through this fret-work.

Difference — Marks of filiation, that is Cadem
 Marks. The Coat would be blazoned a Mull
 or an annulet for difference, as the case might
 See Chap. II., p. 40.

Dismembered—Cut in pieces.

Distillatory—A vessel used for distillation, rep
 sented with two “worms” and bolt-receive
 and surrounded with fire. A Charge in t
 Arms of the Company of Distillers.

Dimidiated—Divided in two.

Dormant—Sleeping.

Double Queue—Two Tails.

Double Tressure—One Tressure within another. S
 Arms of Scotland in Royal Arms.

Doubled or Doublings—The linings of Mantles.

Dove Tailed—See Chap. II.

Dragon—A Monster. See Chap. III.

E.

EAGLET—Eagles are so called when there several
 one Shield. Eaglets should not have tongues.

Embattled—See Chap. II.

Embowed—Bent like a bow.

Enfield—A Monster. See Chap. II.

Enfiled—Pierced with a Sword.

Engouleé—A term for Crosses or Saltires when th
 Extremities enter the Mouths of Animals.

Engrailed—See Chap. II.

Enhanced—Ordinaries placed above their usual sit
 tion in a Shield.

signed—Decorated or ornamented.

toy—A Bordure charged with inanimate objects.

trailed—Is a term for a Cross, as in the Arms of Carver, it is Tinctured black, and is no bigger than if touched with a brush or pricked with a pin.

turney—A Bordure charged with beasts.

udicated—Torn up by the roots.

used—A hand or limb violently torn out.

mine—See Chap. II.

mines — „ „ „

minois— „ „ „

hallop Shell—The Pilgrim's Badge.

carbuncle—The Heralds drew it as a Cross surmounted by a Saltire, thus forming eight rays, each ray having three crosslets, and the eight points terminated with fleur-de-lis: in the centre a circle, thereon a Saltire entrailed. It is described by an old writer as a precious stone, resembling a burning coal in lustre and colour. It was the third in the first row of precious stones on Aaron's breast-plate. It may be seen as I have described it upon the Shield borne by the effigy of Geoffrey de Mangnaville in the Temple Church.

cutcheon of Pretence—See Chaps. II. and VI.

spile—A Star of six waved rays.

F.

echion—A curved broad sword.

Fer de Moline—Sometimes called a Millrind. The iron affixed to the centre of a mill stone.

Fess—See Chap. II.

Fillet—,, ,,

Fimbriated—Ordinaries with a hem or border of different tincture.

Fire Ball—See Ball. A Grenade or bomb with flames issuant,

Flaunches—See Chap. II,

Flexed—Bent.

Fleur-de-lis—See the Arms of France. In old Ro Coats.

Fountain—A Roundle, Barry wavy of 6 arg. and

Fret—The Saltire interlaced with a Mascle. See Arms of Lord Sherborne. (Dutton.)

Fusil—Resembles the lozenge, but is longer and more acute.

Fusily—Composed of Fusils.

G,

GADS—Are Plates of Steel, as borne by the Ironmongers' Company.

Gamb—The Paw of a beast, usually applied to the paw of a lion.

Garb—A sheaf of Wheat is so blazoned.

Gardant—A Beast full faced, applied to animals looking towards spectator.

Garland—A wreath of flowers and leaves.

Garnished—Ornamented.

Gauntlet—The Glove in Armour.

ze—Stags standing full faced. Blazoned “at gaze.”

lly Flower—A July flower of a blood red colour.

boné—The same as Composé.

lpes—Roundles tintured purple.

rged—Collared.

ices—Young Wild Boars. See Arms of Grice.

ryphon or Griffin—See Chap. III.

urges—A representation of a Whirlpool, tintured

az. and arg. See Arms of Gorges.

ron. See Chap. III.

ronny—,, ,,

II.

ABECK—An instrument used by the Clothiers, and may be seen in the Arms of that Company.

atchment—See Chap. VI.

aurient—Fish in Pale, head upwards.

ay Fork or Shake Fork—The upper half of a Saltire and the lower half of a pale, meeting in the centre and pointed at the ends, which do not touch extremities of the Shield. See Arms of Conyngham. (*Fig. 74.*)



Fig 74.

Shake Fork.

Helmet—See Chap. VII.

Hemp Brake—An instrument having saw teeth, used for bruising hemp.

Hooded—Applied to Hawks.

Humette—Applied to an Ordinary cut short at the extremities.

Hurt—A Roundle, tintured blue.

Hurté—Covered with Hurts.

I.

IBEX—An imaginary beast something like an heraldic Antelope, only it has two straight serrated horns projecting from the forehead.

Icicles—Are like Goutes or Guttes reversed, so we term them clubs.

Imbrued—A term for anything covered with blood.

Impaled—See Chap. VI.

Incensed—Fire issuing from the mouth.

Increscent—See Chap. II.

Indented— „ „ „

Invected— „ „ „

Inverted—Bearings turned the reversed way.

Irradiated—Having Rays.

Issuant—Issuing from.

J.

JAVELIN—A short spear with a sharp point.

Jersey Comb—Used by Wool Combers. See Arms Bromley.

essant—Signifies a lion or other beast, or a fleur-de-lis issuing from the middle of an Ordinary, usually a fess. (*Fig. 75.*) See Naissant.



Fig 75.

essant-de-lis — Is a fleur-de-lis coming out of a leopard's face.

essed, or Jesses—Leathern thongs to tie the bells on the legs of the hawk or falcon.

K.

ES—Are frequently used in Heraldry, especially in Episcopal Arms; when placed back to back they are said to be indorsed.

NOTS—A Cord of Silk intertwined, used by several Families as a Badge. (See *Figs. 76—80.*) The Harrington Knot is similar to a Fret. (*Fig. 55.*)



Fig 76.

The Bourchier Knot



Fig 77

The Bowen Knot.



Fig. 78

The Hereage Knot.

L.

LABEL—See Chap. II.

Langued—Tongued.

Lioncel—A young lion. Lions are sometimes called when several are borne in the Shield.



Fig 79
The Lacy Knot



Fig 80.
The Stafford Knot

Lodged—For beasts of the chase, answers for Couchant as applied to beasts of prey.

Lozenge—See Chap. II.

Lucy—An old term for the fish called the pike.

Lure—Two wings conjoined with their tips downwards.

Lymphiad—An old fashioned Ship with high stern and prow, one mast, and propelled with oars; a frequent charge in Scotch Arms.

M.

MANACLES, or Fetter Locks—Handcuffs or leg locks.

Manche—An ancient Sleeve.

Manchet—A round cake of Bread.

Maned—To express the manes of animals.

Martlet—A Mark of Cadency for the 4th house, it is a kind of swallow without feet; it is a frequent charge.

ascle—A lozenge perforated and resembling the mesh of a net.

asoned, or Masonry—Plain strokes representing the cement lines in stone buildings.

atch—Used in Military operations.

atch-lock—The instrument of warfare of that name.

embered—Applied to the legs and beaks of birds.

errillion—An instrument used by the Hat-band Makers and borne as part of their Arms.

ermaid—See Chap. II.

erman—Has the head and body of a man and the tail of a fish. He also holds a trident, and represents Neptune, the God of the Sea, in Heathen Mythology.

erion—An ancient steel cap.

ellet—A Star of five points and a Mark of Cadency. If of more than five points the number should be expressed.

trè—The old head-dress of a Bishop. See Chap. VIII.

aral Crown—See Chap. VIII.

uzzled—When straps or bands confine the jaws of animals.

N.

AIANT—When a fish is borne in fess. it is said to be naiant, or swimming.

isant—The same as Issuant or Jessant.

val Crown—See Chap. VIII.

bulé—See Chap. II.

owed—Knotted as Serpents are usually charged.

O.

OBSIDIONAL CROWN—Composed of grass, or twigs of trees, in form of a garland, given by the Romans to him who successfully defended a Siege of a Town.

Ogress or Pellet—A Roundel. See Chap. II.

Opinicus—A Monster. See Chap. III.

Ordinary—See Chap. II.

Orb— " " "

Ostrich Feathers—See Chap. III.

P.

PALE—An Ordinary. See Chap. II.

Pallet— " " "

Paly— " " "

Party per pale—The term is now disused, per pale being considered sufficient.

Passant—Beasts when walking.

Phoenix—See Chap. III.

Pile—See Chap. II.

Plates—" " "

Pommes—See Chap. III.

Powdered—A Shield strewed or powdered with small charges.

Proper—The natural colour of any charge.

Q.

QUATRÉFOIL—Four leaved.

Quartered—See Chap. VI.

Quarterings—" " "

neue—The Tails of animals.

untain—An ancient Tilting block.

R.

ADIAN or Rayonnant—Having rays or beams.

agule—Ragged or uneven.

ampant—The upright position of the lion.

ay—A stream of light.

ecercelée—A cross with circles at the extremities
like rams' horns.

egardant—Looking backward.

especting—Animals borne face to face.

ustrè—A lozenge pierced with a round hole in the
centre.

S.

LIENT—The position of a beast of prey springing
or leaping forward.

ltire wise—Charges disposed in the form of a
Saltire.

ngvine—Murrey colour, seldom used in English
Coat Armour.

greant—A term applicable to the Griffin when in
a rampant position with wings elevated.

jant—An Animal when sitting.

meé—A field sprinkled all over with fleur-de-lis.

rining—A term used instead of Salient for beasts
of chase.

atant—The Standing position of animals.

rmounted—One charge borne upon another.

T.

TABARD—The short, loose gown, emblazoned with the Royal Arms, and still worn by the Herald. It used to be worn by Knights over the armour, and their personal Arms were then embroidered upon it.

Talbot—A Hound with long round ears, and a large snout.

Torse—Twisted. Hence the term is used for the wreath on which the Crest rests.

Tortaux—See Chap. II. (Roundles).

Towered—Having Turrets, applied to Castles. “Arm a Castle tripple-towered Sa.”

Trefoil—Three-leaved.

Tressure—See Chap. II.

Trippant—A term applied to deer and other beasts of chase instead of passant.

Trunked—Trees are so termed when coupéd or cut off smoothly.

Tusks—The long fangs of boars.

Tusked—Would be applied to Elephants.

U.

UNGULED—Hoofed.

Urinans—Fish in Palé, Head downwards.

V.

VAIR—A Fur. See Chap. II.

Vambraced—Arms habited in Armour.

Verdoy—A Bordure charged with eight leaves, flowers, or fruit.

ested—Habited or clothed.

oided—The outer shape of a Charge only shown by a narrow rim, the inside being of the same tincture as the Shield,

olant—Flying.

orant—Swallowing up or devouring.

alned—Wounded, as with an Arrow, Spear, &c.

W.

ATTLED or Jolloped—Having wattles, as a Cock.

avy—See Chap. II.

harrow Spindle—An instrument used by women to spin whilst moving about, by sticking the distaff in their girdle and whirling the spindle round. Borne by Trefusis,

innowing Basket—Used for winnowing corn; it is something in the form of an escallop shell, with the upper portion turned over and inwards.

reath—See Torse.

reaths—Are formed of various leaves, flowers, &c., &c. When round the head of human figures they are said to be wreathed,

yvern—See Chap. III.

CHAPTER V.

THE RULES OF BLAZON.

Derivation of Blazon—Tautology to be avoided—How to Blazon
 Debruised r. Surmounted—Metal and Colour—Ordinaries plain
 irregular—Position of Charges—Field of more than one Tincture
 —Examples of Blazon—Ravenous and Non-Ravenous Beasts
 Horns of Deer—Birds of Prey—River Fowl, &c.—Fins of Fish
 Trees, Plants, &c.—Parts of Living Objects—Issuant or Naissant

BLAZON is derived from the German word “Blasen,” which signifies the blowing of a horn. It was the custom of the German Heralds to proclaim publicly the Armorial Bearings of the Knights who attended the jousts and tournaments, and this custom subsequently prevailed in England. Therefore, if a person desires to explain or describe a Coat of Arms, he is technically said to “Blazon” it. The first and most general rule to be observed in Blazoning Armorial Bearings is to express Heraldic distinctions in proper terms, to avoid tautology, as steadfastly as a Winchester boy would avoid a false quantity, but at the same time to omit nothing that ought to be specified and to be sufficiently clear and precise to enable the coat to be “tricked,” or drawn, with unerring accuracy by a person who has never seen it.

It is the invariable rule to commence with the “Tincture,” or colour, of the field, and then proceed with the Ordinaries or principal charges which occupy the most important places on the Shield, always

...ing that first which lies immediately upon the
d.

Thus, if the field is arg., and has upon it a double
headed Eagle Sa., with a fess gu. placed over the
eagle, the Blazon would be, "Arg. an eagle displayed
with two necks Sa. *over all* a fess gu." (Fig. 81.)



Fig. 81.

...a lion or other animal occupies the place of the
eagle, the word "debruised" must be substituted
"over all."

The words "surmounted by," or "over all," are
ways used when one Ordinary is placed over
other; and it is not absolutely incorrect to describe
Eagle as "debruised," but, save in the case of an
animal, it is preferable to use the words as above.
...supposing that the Coat has three Mulletts Arg.
on the fess. Then it will be blazoned Arg. an Eagle
played with two necks Sa. *over all*, on a fess gu.
Mulletts of the field. (Fig. 82.) By saying "of
the field" the repetition of "Argent" is avoided.

Metal should never be placed upon metal, or colour
on colour. If the field be of metal those charges
which touch it should be of colour, and *vice versa*.

But "Arg. a bend gu. surmounted by a fess az." would be perfectly correct heraldry, although a considerable portion of the blue must necessarily



Fig. 82.

upon the scarlet, because *both* the bend and the fess touch the shield, which is of metal.

In blazoning ordinaries, if they are plain, it will be quite sufficient to name them, as a bend, a fess, or a chevron; but if they are formed of irregular lines, these lines must be specified.

Thus, Arg. a fess wavy az. Gu. a chevron embattled, or. Erm. a bend engrailed sa., and so on.

When a charge is named without expressing position it is always understood to occupy the centre of the Shield. If it does not, then its exact situation must be specified.

Thus, "Arg. a fess and lion ramp. gu." might mean anything as regards the lion. But "Arg. a fess gu. In Chief a Lion ramp. of the last," signifies that the Lion is upon the *middle Chief point* of the Shield.

Frequently the field is of two tinctures, and divided by one of the partition lines already explained.

Then it will be blazoned per pale, or per fess, as the case may be. Thus, "per pale arg. and az. a chevron between 3 mullets all counterchanged," means that the charges are of the same tinctures as the field, but that the half of the chevron, which rests upon the metal half of the shield is of colour, and the other half of metal, whilst the Mulletts in Chief are similarly treated, and that in base is half silver, half blue. (*Fig. 83.*)



Fig 83.

When an ordinary, such as a fess or chevron, is placed between 3 charges, it is understood that two of these are in Chief and one in base. The greater number is always supposed to be in Chief and the lesser number in base, unless differently expressed.

In blazoning charges of any kind, animate or inanimate, if they are of their natural colour, and that colour happens to be an heraldic tincture, yet they must be described as "proper," and not or. or gu., as the case may be.

A few examples of Heraldic Blazons will enable the

student more readily to comprehend the foregoing remarks.

“Arg. a Lion Ramp. Sa. on a Chief Gu. 2 mullets or.”

“Per Saltire Gu. and Or. two garbs in pale, betw 2 Roses in fess, all counterchanged.”

In this instance the garbs, or wheatsheaves, will come upon the red portion of the field, and will therefore, be gold or yellow. Similarly the rose will be red.

“Sa. on a cross within a bordure, both engraile or. five pellets.”

“Arg. a chevron betw. Three Lions passant guardant, Gu.”

In this instance the chevron and lions are understood to be of the same tincture, if not the coat would be blazoned, “Arg. a chevron Gu. betw. lions ramp. Sa.” or otherwise—

“Or. a fess wavy az. over all a Lion Ramp., Sa. (Fig. 84.)



Fig. 84.

If the words “*on a fess*” were used instead of “*over all*,” they would imply that the lion

arged on the ordinary (Fig 85), instead of being as really is, partly on the fess and partly on the field. Arg. a chevron Sa. between 3 lions heads erased 1.

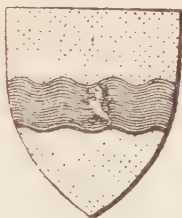


Fig. 85.

“Gu. a lion ramp. Gd. double-queued (2 tails), holding within his paws a rose of the field, stalked and leaved pp.”

Here the tincture of the rose is expressed because it might have been a white rose. But the stalks and leaves being of their natural colour, they are not blazoned *vert* but proper.

“Arg. on a Canton gu. a tilting spear in bend sinister of the field.”

Had the spear been upright instead of slanting, it could have been blazoned as in pale; had it been pointing towards the right, it would have been merely said to be *in bend*.

“Sa. 2 lions gambs., issuant from dexter and sinister base points, and erected chevron-wise or.” (See Fig. 86.)

This explains that the talons meet about the centre of the field, and shows exactly how they

should be drawn. They might have been Saltier-wise, or fess-wise, or in pale, and it will be seen at once that the mere description, Sa. 2 lions Gambes or., would be insufficient to convey a correct idea of the coat.

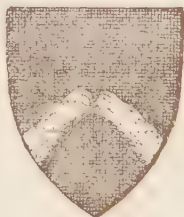


Fig. 86.

But such examples might be prolonged to an extent, those I have cited will be sufficient to illustrate the general rules as given above.

All ravenous beasts, including many of the monstrous and fabulous animals, are said to be “armed of their teeth and claws, or talons,” because they are weapons of defence and offence; they are langued as to their tongues. When these are of a different tincture from the body the tincture must be expressed except in the case of lions, who are always armed and langued gu., unless the field or charge be gules then azure is substituted.

Beasts which are not ravenous, such as the bull, the goat, and the ram, are said to be armed as to their horns, but unguled as to their hoofs, and the tinctures of these must be expressed.

The horns of deer are called “attires;” being

ture timorous, these appendages are looked upon of ornament rather than of use.

With regard to birds:—Birds of prey, such as eagles, and the several varieties of hawk, and also the owl, should be, I think, properly described as “armed” of their beaks and talons, but this rule is not invariably followed. They are sometimes described as “beaked and legged.” (See Sir Bernard Burke (Ulster), “General Armory,” sub-*ce* “Worthe.”) Birds which have no talons, such as the fowl, are always “beaked and membered.” In blazoning a game cock, as already remarked, he must always be said to be “armed, crested, and jowlopped.” His arms being the beak and spur, his crest the comb, and his jowlops the wattles; the tinctures of these must be expressed. Birds must also be described minutely as to their attitude; thus, wings “*addorsed*” means that they are elevated and partly open, and inclined backwards. “*Close*,” that the wings are closed. “*Erect*,” when the larger wing feathers are almost upright. “*Rising*,” when about to take wing. “*Volant*,” when flying. “*Trussing*” is applicable to a bird of prey devouring a rabbit. “*Pouncing*” is a term applicable to a hawk when he is striking his prey.

The *fins* of fish, if of a different tincture from the body, must also be noticed in blazon.

Similarly trees, plants, fruit, and flowers, must all accurately described. Sometimes in the base of the Shield there may be a representation of the

Soil, with a Tree growing in it, in which case would be necessary to blazon it, according to Tinctures, perhaps thus:—Arg. out of a mount ve an Oak Tree pp. fructed or., which would signify that the tree was growing upon, or issuant from, the mount or ground.

Whether blazoning a man or an animal, it is necessary to particularly explain whether the charge is borne in whole or in part, whether naked or vested, whether in armour or in robes.

Thus, “Arg. A Man’s head coupé pp.,” which would signify that the head is in profile towards the dexter. Whilst the term “*Affrontée*” would mean that it is turned towards the spectator, and exhibits the full face. When a head is covered, the particular kind of covering must be described; when encircled with laurel, oak, ivy, &c., &c., it is said to be “wreathed.”

Sometimes charges, instead of being simply placed upon ordinaries, have the appearance of rising from out of such ordinaries, in which case they are described as “issuant” from the bottom of the fess, or charge as the case may be. But if they are rising out of the centre of such ordinaries they are not issuant, but *naissant* (p. 71 ante). The number of the points of nails or stars must be expressed when more than four, and if pierced this must also be especially mentioned.

When a pile, a ray of the sun, or other similar figure, if not in the centre of the Shield, the point it issues from must be named.

If charges are borne in threes, and there is a fess between them, or other ordinary, it is always understood that there are two in Chief and one in base; but if similar charges are borne without the ordinary their exact position must invariably be carefully mentioned. Thus, “Arg. 3 Fleur-de-lis in pale or,” that is, the 3 Fleur-de-lis are one above the other down the centre of the Shield. 3 Fleur-de-lis in chief would signify that they are in a line at the top of the Shield. 3 Fleur-de-lis in fess, that they are in a similar line, across the centre of the Shield, and so on; whilst 3 Fleur-de-lis, 2 and 1, would show that they occupy the same position as if there were a fess or a chevron between them. When three charges are dissimilar, the blazon might run as follows:—

“Arg. a fess betw. two demi-lions ramp. in chief, and a galley, her oars erect, in saltire in base Sa.”

From this we see, too, that where charges of the same tincture follow each other, it is only necessary to mention that tincture *once*, as it will be noticed that the fess, the lions, and the galley in the example I have given are alike black as to their tincture.

If the preceding pages have been carefully studied, I think that the beginner will have already attained some amount of theoretical knowledge of the subjects on which they treat. Now let him notice, in his walks abroad, all examples of Coat Armour he may happen upon in Churches, in public buildings,

or elsewhere; let him remark the particulars such very carefully, and thus endeavour to acquire practical knowledge as well. It will be especially helpful to him in the first instance to examine known coats. Then, by turning to the names of the owners in "Burke's General Armory" (a second-hand copy of which may be procured for a few shillings, if not otherwise attainable, and but few public libraries even are probably without it), he will be able to read the true blazon of the coat he has examined. The fourth Chapter of this volume will then explain to him the charges which he has inspected, and will initiate him into the mysteries and uses of "Arming Buckles, Galtraps, Shackbolt Gauntlets, and Water Bougets," and will thus enable him to recognise such objects at once on subsequent occasions. He will soon find himself able to decipher and blazon ordinary Single or Impaled Coats, and understand them at a glance. More intricate ones will of course require a further amount of perseverance in the study, but that perseverance will be richly rewarded by the acquisition ultimately of thoroughly practical knowledge of the laws of Arm

CHAPTER VI.

THE MARSHALLING OF ARMS.

Marshalling by Dimidiation—Impalements—Quartered Coats when introduced—Arms of Man and Wife—Arms in right of Wife—Escutcheon of Pretence—Smith impaled with Jones—Smith “pretends” to Jones—Smith Quarters Jones—Brown Quarters Tompkins, Smith, and Jones—Impalement of Official Arms—Quarterings—How the Arms of Heirs and Co-Heirs are Marshalled.

THE art of disposing the Arms of more than one family upon a single Shield, according to Heraldic law, is known as the “Marshalling of Arms.” As Mr. Boutell remarks, “The association of Arms with names, Dignities, and Estates, would necessarily require, at an early period of the History of Heraldry, the establishment of some regular and recognised system for the combination and aggroupment of various distinct coats and insignia, whenever a single individual became the representative of more than one family, or even the hereditary possessor of several dignities and properties.” The most ancient method of Marshalling was effected by DIMIDIATION, that is, by dividing the Shield per pale, and joining the dexter half of the one to the sinister half of the other. Instances of this method occur in the Seal of the Mayor of Winchilsea, one of the Cinque Ports, in which case the halves of 3 lions of England are joined to the hulls of 3 ships. Again, the Borough of Great Yarmouth has a nearly similar

Seal, save that the tail halves of 3 herrings substituted for the ships. In addition to the peculiar appearance of such a method of Marsha the general features of both coats were often entirely lost, but it may be remarked that several forms of monsters possibly owe their origin to dimidiated. Towards the end of the Fourteenth century, it began to be superseded by "Impalement" as now practised, and about the same period, also, what is known as QUARTERED COATS began to be generally adopted.

The Arms of a Husband and Wife are marshalled by dividing the Shield "per pale," and by placing the Coat of the Husband on the dexter side, and that of the Wife on the sinister. Thus, if John Smith married to Mary Jones, and they are both entitled to Coat Armour, as in the following example, it may be thus blazoned:—Arg. a chevron between 3 Stag heads cabossed Sa. (Smith), Impaling gu., a pale arg. within a bordure or. (Jones). (*Fig. 87.*) I have

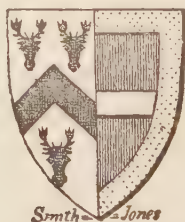


Fig. 87.

that if I am fortunate enough to number a Smith or Jones amongst my readers that they will not ac

ese coats, which are merely the creation of my
n fancy, and have no place in the records of the
erald's College. The Smith Arms, when painted
on a carriage or engraved upon plate, would ap-
ar in their entirety, but in the case of Jones,
e sinister half of the bordure only would be shown,
in the accompanying illustration. But supposing
iss Jones has no brothers. She would then,
raldically speaking, be an heir, or if she has
sters, a co-heir, and both she and her sisters would
ansmit their paternal arms to their posterity.

All sisters have an equal right to arms after the
ther's death if there is no brother, or after the
other's death if he leaves no issue. But until they
ve actually succeeded to these their husbands can
ly impale them, as already shown. When they
ve duly succeeded to them, then their husbands
ve a right to place them in the centre of their own
ields upon what is known as an Escutcheon of
etence. (*Fig. 88.*)

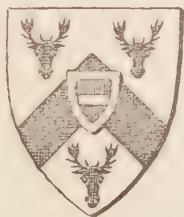


Fig. 88.

After their death their Sons will “quarter” their
other's arms with those derived from their Father,

and they will then be blazoned Quarterly 1st and 4th Smith, 2nd and 3rd Jones. (*Fig. 89.*)

It will be noticed that the bordure is never divided save in impalements; in quartering, whole of it is shown.

But supposing that Mrs. Smith has no sons, only a daughter married to John Brown, who himself the owner of a *Quartered Coat* (1st and 3rd or. 5 lozenges in fess Erm. (Brown), 2nd and 4th Gu, a bend or. betw. six bezants (Tomkins). This son's Grand-parents would be commemorated by the son as in *Fig. 90*, 1st Brown, 2nd Tomkins, 3rd Smith, 4th Jones.

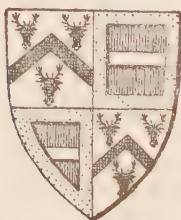


Fig. 89.

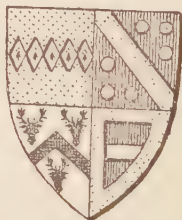


Fig. 90.

These examples will be sufficient to show the general rule as to inheritance of arms. It must be borne in mind that a daughter has no right whatever to transmit her paternal arms to her posterity if she has any brothers, unless these die without issue. If the brothers only leave daughters behind them, she and they will be the co-heirs and *not* their aunts.

An impaled Coat is of no use whatever to children and ceases with the death of the parents; indeed

ss a woman is an heir or co-heir, a husband may aid merely to have a *life interest* in her arms. I the more anxious to impress this upon my readers use this work is intended chiefly for beginners, for that reason I have omitted the elaborate examples of contemporary Authors as tending to confusion, but there is a very vague idea prevalent as to paternal Arms. Many fancy, and an instance of which came recently before me, that if they cannot find any arms attributed to their own name, they will bear those of their mother, or even of some distant relative of hers, "as the nearest to which they are entitled." Even if a woman is an heir or co-heir, if she is married to a man who has no armorial bearings of his own, he can make no use of hers. Her issue cannot use her arms, if they inherit none from their father, they will have none to quarter with them. This is only an amplification of the old maxim: "A man raises his wife to his own level, but the wife sinks to the husband's level."

But all Sons are entitled to transmit their Armorial Bearings, therefore, if a younger son of any house has issue, a daughter or daughters, such are enabled to transmit the family arms, as co-heirs, but they should have the mark of cadency, or difference, according to the laws of Arms.

Shopkeepers, Deans, Kings of Arms, &c., are entitled to impale their Official Arms with their hereditary arms, but the Arms of Office must be on the

dexter, and the paternal coat on the sinister, because the man is supposed to be wedded to the Office.

It is incorrect for a widower to impale the arms of his first wife after he has married a second, unless his first wife was an heir or co-heir. It is sometimes done, however, in defiance of heraldic law.

When it is done, the Shield is usually divided tierce, that is in three equal divisions per pale. In the first part are the man's arms, then those of his first wife, and lastly those of his second.

No man can impale his wife's arms with his own on an Ensign or banner, or with Official arms, nor can he surround a Shield containing her Arms with the motto of the Garter, Bath, or any other distinction peculiar to himself.

Ladies bearing Arms in their own right, and widows bear their Arms on a lozenge (*Fig. 4*). A widow may continue to impale her husband's arms with her own, until she marries again.

In quartering Arms, the Paternal Shield is always borne in the first quarter. The Shield is divided per pale and per fess, into as many equal divisions as there are Coats; when one of such divisions is similarly sub-divided, it is called a grand quarter. The use of grand quarters, however, is not to be commended, it is preferable to marshal the different coats in proper succession, beginning with the oldest.

That is to say if an Ancestor has married a co-heir of Beauchamp in the fourteenth century,

is the earliest record in his family of such an
 nce; then in quartering, the Arms of Beauchamp
 ld come next after his own. The following table
 better explain my meaning:—

George Digby, An. 1499.	=	Florence, dau. and Co-h. of Wm. Beauchamp, by Anne, dau. and h. of Humphry Bevill.
George Digby	=	Elizabeth, dau. of Wm. Curson.
George Digby	=	Anne d. and heir of Wm. Mus- champ.
Andrew Digby	=	Mary dau. and heir of Walter Talbot.
Thomas Digby	=	Joan, dau. of James Bawtrej.
George Digby, Alive 1563.	=	Mary, dau. and heir of Wil- lesden, by Anne, dau. and h. of John Copp.

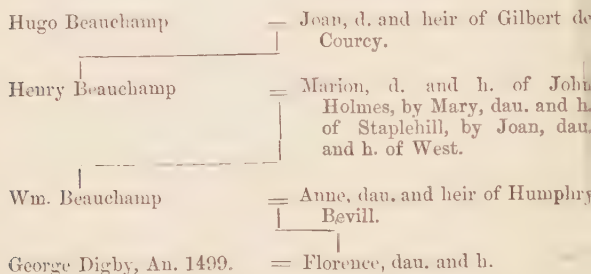
his descent entitles the representative of George
 by to the following quarterings, in addition to
 that may have been acquired since 1563.

1st Digby; 2nd Beauchamp; 3rd Bevill (brought
 by Beauchamp); 4th Muschamp; 5th Talbot;
 Willesden, 7th Copp.

hen, as there must be an equal number of
 quarterings. Digby may be repeated in the 8th
 quarter; or one of the secondary quarterings, brought
 by heirs or co-heirs, may be omitted, such as
 Bevill or Copp. It is preferable, however, to omit
 Bevill, but to repeat the paternal coat, if the
 number of divisions is uneven.

It will be noticed that Curson and Bawtrey have disappeared; not being heirs or co-heirs, they could not transmit their arms.

But all the Arms heirs or co-heirs are entitled to, and would come in one after the other. For example, supposing Florence Beauchamp had the following descent:—



Then the Shield would have a greater number of divisions, and the quarterings would follow thus: 1st Digby; 2nd Beauchamp; 3rd De Courcy; 4th Holmes; 5th Staplehill (brought in by Holmes); 6th West (brought in by Staplehill); 7th Beville (2-3-4-5-6-7 are thus derived from the marriage with Beauchamp); 8th Muschamp. As with Beauchamp, any quarterings to which Muschamp may have been entitled would follow in similar order, *before Tallard*. Thus it will be seen that there may be any number of quarterings in a single Shield, and when combined in this manner, they show at a glance the descent and connections of the family to which they belong, and such Coats as these are amongst the most

erished belongings of many a family in this country, who, whatever may be their present circumstances, know that it is universally admitted that they confer an amount of social distinction upon them which the mere possession of worldly goods can never purchase or procure.

Such as these may possibly lack "ivory, or a golden ceiling," but they are secure in their position. As long as they cherish the memory of their Forefathers, and bear

"Without abuse

The grand old name of GENTLEMAN,
Defamed by every charlatan,
And soiled with all ignoble use."

CHAPTER VII.

CRESTS, HELMETS, MANTLINGS, AND OTHER
EXTERIOR ORNAMENTS OF THE SHIELD.

Origin of Crests—Fan Crests—Crest of Edward III.—Montacute Earl of Salisbury—Ladies not to bear Crests, and cannot transmit them—The Torce, Torse, or Wreath—Crest Coronets—Chapeau—Helmets—Mantlings—Supporters—Scroll and Motto—Carex Arms—Augmentations—Abatements so-called—Badges—Hatchments.

THE CREST is the highest part of the ornament of a Shield of Arms. Its origin is probably more ancient than that of other heraldic bearings, since even the heroes of the “*Iliad*” are described to us as wearing “*crested helms*.” The right to wear them was esteemed a very great distinction in the early days of Heraldry, because they could only be acquired by those who had, as *Knights*, seen actual service in the field. They were, therefore, looked upon somewhat in the light of modern decorations, save that they were honourable distinctions conferred upon the Officers only, and not upon the men. In the earliest examples the Crest seems to have been somewhat similar to a fan; it was probably composed of leather and was worn on the top of the helmet. The examples of these fan crests vary somewhat both in shape and design, and they are all undistinguishable by charges, but beneath the fan crest attached

the helmet of Richard I., which appears upon his second great seal, there is a representation of a lion of England, embossed upon the head-piece itself, which was doubtless intended to distinguish "Cœur de Lion" from his followers when clad, as he usually seems to have been, in Armour.

About the time that Coat Armour became hereditary, that is to say during the reign of Henry III., Crests began to be generally worn by Knights, and they may be looked upon, therefore, as of purely military origin. Amongst the earliest examples of a Crest, in its present form, is that of Thomas, second Earl of Lancaster, as shown upon his seal; it represents a Wyvern, and is placed on the top of the helmet, and the tail of the monster is extended instead of being nowed or knotted; the date of this seal is about the year 1320. King Edward III. is believed to have been the first monarch of England who placed the Royal Lion upon his head-piece, and the earliest recorded concession of a Crest was by him in favour of William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury A.D. 1335.

The modern Crest, like its predecessor the fan, is usually composed of leather moulded into the form of the object it was intended to represent, and coloured of the proper heraldic tincture. Ladies could neither bear, inherit, nor transmit them, and this rule is, and has always been, in force. Still, people in defiance of this law, frequently adorn their stationery and envelopes with *two* Crests, and even

place them on their carriages, and solemnly declare that one is their own and the other their wife's Crest. The only possible right that a man can have to more than one Crest is, where more than one has been granted to his paternal Ancestor, as in the case of the Wise family, who, previously to the year 1400 are known to have adopted and used a "mermaid," but in that year Thomas Wise, Lord of Sydenham Greston, and Thrushelton, all in Devonshire, had a grant of another Crest, viz.: "A demi lion rampant gu. guttée d'or., holding in his paws a regal mace of the last."

Of course if a person, for any good and sufficient reason, obtains the necessary licence to bear the Arms and Crest, either of his wife's family or of some maternal relative, or even of some one with whom he is entirely unconnected, that is another matter. He will then obtain the Crest; as any other person can obtain a perfectly new and original Coat through the Kings of Arms acting under the requisite authority, but if his Shield contains an endless number of quarterings, he has no right whatever to any of the Crests pertaining to those quarterings, in virtue of his inheritance of the same through fortunate marriages.

Crests should properly be differenced with the acknowledged cadency marks, which at once show to what branch of a family they belong.

The Crest is placed upon a *wreath*, or as it is sometimes called, a *torse*. This ornament represents

to strands of twisted silk, of which it was originally composed, and on which the Crest appeared to be supported. (*Fig. 91.*) Torses are always tinctured



Fig 91.

the principal metal, and the principal colour in the coat, alternately, the metal towards the dexter side of the Shield. In the case of a quartered Shield the torse derives its tincture from the coat to which it actually belongs, and not from the predominant metals and colours of the whole Shield. Furs are never used in the composition of Torses; if the field is Erm., Arg. will be substituted, but if the charge upon the field happens to be Or., then Sa. will take the place of Arg., being derived from the black spots forming the fur.

Sometimes a Crest issues from a Coronet, which is usually blazoned as "a ducal Coronet," but has no top, and only exhibits three leaves instead of five. (*Fig. 92.*) Sometimes they are placed upon Caps, known as "Chapeau," or caps of maintenance. (*Fig. 93.*) These were formerly worn by Kings and Nobles, and have usually an Ermine border. It is



Fig. 92.



Fig. 93.

considered incorrect to place crest-coronets or Chapeau upon torses, or torces, as they are sometimes spelt. Still the custom prevailed in former times, as shown by the records of the College of Arms, and examples may be found in the Visitations. In 1673, Sir Edward Walker granted a "mural crown on a torse to Fox"—Coll. Ar. Grants 3, 3—and for an instance of a Chapeau on a Torse, see the same records (c. 6, 47 b). The Cheshire Visitation of 1613, under Merebury, by Sir Richard St. George, Norroy.

As the Coronet, or Chapeau, was placed upon the top of the head-piece, it is hard to understand what service a torse could have been in such a case, but this brings me to helmets. Every Shield of Arms is ensigned with a helmet, from the form and position of which the rank of the owner is at once shown. Those pertaining to Nobles are placed over the proper coronet of their degree, whilst those of Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen rest upon the upper portion of the Shield.

The Royal Helmet (*Fig. 94*) is of gold; it



Fig. 94.

placed full faced, or affronté, "and has a Grille of six." The full faced helmet of steel has five bars

gold, and the breast part of the same tincture. This is sometimes attributed to Dukes and Marquesses, but I doubt whether other than Princes of the Blood should be accorded a full faced helmet with bars, and believe that Dukes and Marquesses, with Earls, Viscounts, and Barons, should have a helmet set in profile, or side faced, with five bars; this is usually of silver garnished with gold. (*Fig. 95.*



Fig 95.

Baronets and Knights have Steel helmets, with silver ornaments set "affronté." They have, however, no bars, but a visor instead, which is shown open, and exhibits the crimson lining. (*Fig. 96.*) Esquires and Gentlemen have a steel helmet set in profile, with the visor closed. (*Fig. 97.*)



Fig. 96.



Fig 97.

The LAMBREQUIN, or, as it is usually called, the “MANTLING,” is the ornament, apparently composed of foliage and flourishes, which appears behind and around the Shield; it was probably devised to protect the helmet from rain and sun, and the fantastic appearance which it presents is supposed to be intended to convey the idea that it has been hacked and cut severely whilst floating from the head-piece of its owner in many a well-fought fight. The Royal Mantling is of Gold, and, some say, those of Peers should be of Crimson Velvet, and that both should be “doubled” with Ermine. I personally incline to the idea that none save Royalty should have them of fur, and that for all other classes they should be composed of the principal colour and the principal metal of the Shield, a plan which is now generally adopted, although some few years ago it was the practice to tincture them all Gules, and to make the linings Ermine for Noblemen, Argent for Gentlemen. In all cases the outer side should be of the colour, and the linings of the metal.

SUPPORTERS are exterior ornaments placed on either side of the Shield which they appear to support. They are considered to have had their origin in the pageantry of the ancient tournament. Knights are said to have sometimes disguised their servants as savage beasts or monsters when employed in displaying their armorials before the commencement of the Jousts.

Supporters probably date from about the time

ward III. Many of the earlier ones appear to have been taken from animals or birds charged on the Shield; very frequently they have been chosen, especially in later years, in allusion to some memorable exploit of the grantee, or of his ancestors. Younger Sons are not entitled to use the family supporters.

The Kings of Arms of England are not authorised to grant supporters, as of right, save to Peers of the Realm, Knights of the Garter, Knights Grand Cross of the Bath, and Knights Grand Commanders of the Order of India. There are many instances in which certain families, such as the Carews and Fulfords, who do not fulfil the above conditions, are possessed of supporters which their ancestors have borne from time immemorial, and to which, therefore, they are entitled by prescription.

But even at the present day supporters are occasionally granted to ordinary Commoners for special service rendered, but it can be only done by Royal warrant. Thus, in 1867 Her Majesty was pleased to grant supporters to Benjamin Guinness, of Dublin, to commemorate his restoration of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The Scotch King of Arms, who is styled "Lord Lyon," is permitted to grant supporters to "such as he may deem fit." Consequently Nova Scotia Baronets and Chiefs of Clans in that country usually accept them.

Supporters are usually placed one on each side of

the Shield in an erect position, and are represented as standing on the Motto Scroll, which, in many cases, gives them a very inconsistent and ungraceful appearance.

The Motto is usually inscribed upon a scroll underneath the Shield; occasionally, if it refers to the Crest, as in the case of *Hamilton*, it is placed over it. It originated in the war-cry of the Knight's retainers, but is not necessarily hereditary; and although few would care to abandon a family motto, still there is nothing to prevent the assumption of a new one, and different families can, and frequently do, employ the same motto. Sometimes a motto forms a play upon the name of its owner, as in the case of *Seton*, "Set-on." More frequently, however, it embodies a religious, moral, or patriotic sentiment, as "*Cassis tutissima virtus*" (Virtue is the safest helmet)—*Cholmondely*. "*Christi Crux mea lux*"—*Northcote*, *Lord Ildesleigh*. "*Pro rege et patria pugnans*" (Fighting for King and Country)—*Pasley*. Sometimes, as in the case of *North* and *Cholmondely*, they allude to the charges in the Shield, at others to the supporters, as "*Gauche et dextre bien*"—*Montgomery*.

A Coat of Arms with Helm, Crest, Mantling, Supporters, and Motto complete would be thus blazoned. I have selected that of *Carew* for an example.

Arms.—Or., 3 lioncels passant in pale Sa.

Crest.—Upon a helmet (according to degree) a wreath of the Colours, a mainmast the round top

with palisadoes Or.; a demi-lion issuing thereout
mantled of the last, doubled of the first.

Supporters.—Two Antelopes Gu.

Motto.—"Nil conscire Sibi."



Sir Henry Carew would, of course, use a Baronet's
helmet, but the other members of his family would
constitute that of an Esquire to display the Crest
on, unless titled, then they would each use the
helmet pertaining to their degree.

Some particular addition of honour is occasionally
made to a Coat of Arms by Royal Licence, to com-
memorate some remarkable service on the part of
the Grantee, or for other reasons which will naturally
occur to the reader. This is called an *Augmentation*.
Some Augmentations are borne on a small inescut-
cheon, as in the cases of English Baronets who are
permitted to augment their Coats with the Badge of
their Order. "Arg. a Sinister hand coupé at the wrist,
Gules." King Henry VIII., upon his marriage with
Anne Boleyn, augmented the Coat of her family,

and they have since borne in the first and four quarters of their Shield, "Or., on a pile gu. be 6 fleur-de-lis az. 3 lions of England." Augmentations have been frequently granted in modern times to distinguished Naval and Military Officers, as in the case of the 1st Duke of Wellington, who was permitted to bear upon an escutcheon in chief the Union Flag of the United Kingdom, otherwise "The Union Jack." When Augmentations are borne on a chief, fess, or canton, the paternal Coat is blazoned first, as in the Arms of Manners, which were anciently Or., 2 bars az., a chief gu., but an augmentation was granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas Manners, created Earl of Rutland in 1825, who divided the Chief into 4 quarters, Az. and gu. the 1st and 4th quarters 2 fleur-de-lis Or., in the 2nd and 3rd a lion of England.

Abatements may be explained as "diminutions of dishonour." Some Heraldic writers ridicule the idea as to their actual existence at any period of English Heraldry, and there is no example extant, far as I am aware, of a Shield thus dishonoured, and it appears inconceivable that any man could have continued to use a Coat of Arms after it had been publicly disgraced. We must, however, remember that in olden times the bearing of arms was optional as it is now. Every one of gentle blood could only maintain his social position by means of his Coat Armour. A man without arms was "Ignobilis," and, therefore, he was bound to bear them.

as entitled to them, even if he had unfortunately committed an action at some period of his career which had brought him into trouble. The cause of the punishment might in time be forgotten or forgiven. He might retrieve his character by noble deeds, but, even if that punishment had stained his shield, he must still bear the charges upon that shield as the Heralds had left them, unless he was prepared to altogether abandon his claims to gentility. It is said that Abatements were shown upon the escutcheon by voiding certain parts of it, some also considered that the muzzles usually shown on bears are signs of Abatements; if the latter is true, most of the families who use bears, or lions' heads, and many families employ them either supporters or charges, must have been singularly fortunate, for bears in heraldry are almost universally muzzled.

According to the writers of the 16th Century Abatements were only enforced for desertion, perjury, lying, drunkenness, licentious conduct and similar crimes. A man convicted of either of these would, of course, have been utterly ruined, and, never his position in Society, would have lost it irretrievably, just as he would at the present day for similar behaviour. It could have been small matter to show an one what the Heralds did to his Arms, but it is not, therefore, wonderful that nothing in the nature of an Abatement is to be found in English Heraldry.

BADGES were anciently intended to be placed on banners, ensigns, caparisons, and upon the cloths of domestic servants and ordinary retainers. Many English families preserve the tradition of old family Badges, but they have fallen into disuse since the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Many of the Sovereigns used them, in fact the plume of the Prince of Wales is not a *Crest*, as many people fancy, but a badge. Knots, Flowers, Acorns, Cinquefoils, Animals, and Birds, with many other objects, were used as badges. A badge, if the family has one, should be placed on the buttons of livery servants instead of Crests. Servants should not wear their masters' Crests, it is contrary to the spirit of Heraldry for them to do so. If the family has no badge, then the initial letter of the surname, in Old English Text, may be conveniently substituted.

ATCIEVEMENTS, OR HATCHMENTS.—In times that are gone by the funerals of the Nobility and Gentry were conducted with a considerable amount of heraldic pomp. Herald and Pursuivants journeyed all over the kingdom, despite the difficulties of locomotion which then existed, in order to attend the obsequies of distinguished persons, and to manage the processions and arrange the details. Full lists of the interments, the names of those who assisted at the ceremony, and other details, were subsequently drawn up by them, and now are among the most interesting and valuable of the documents preserved at the College of Arms. Now the Office

arms seldom or never officiate, save at Royal or
Funerals, and heraldic insignia are seldom used
on such occasions. Even the Hatchment
set up so frequently as it was twenty or thirty
ago, and when it is set up, it is often depicted
properly through the ignorance of undertakers
the pseudo "Herald painters" in their employ.
Hatchment is usually placed either outside the
formerly occupied by the deceased, or else,
this is often done in the country, it is placed
the Parish Church of the village in which he

They are all of the same form, viz., square, and
suspended by one of the corners, which gives
the shape of a lozenge. They are constructed
on canvas framed with a narrow black border. In
the centre are the Arms of the deceased.

The Hatchment of an *unmarried man* is painted
white. His family arms are shown upon the Shield,
Helmet, Crest, Mantling, &c., &c.; but some-
times expressive of faith and hope, such as "Re-
quiescat in Pace," or "Spes mea in Deo," are usually substi-
tuted for the customary Motto.

A *spinster* has her Arms in a lozenge instead of a
shield. A knot of ribbon takes the place of the
crest. The surface of the Hatchment, outside the
lozenge, is painted black, and is ornamented at the
corners with Cherubims' heads.

A *married man* impales his wife's Arms as he did
his own when alive, but his side of the Hatchment, outside

the Shield, is painted black, whilst the lady's side left white.

A married woman's is similar to the last, save that her half of the Hatchment is black and her husband's white. The Crest, too, is omitted, and the Shield is suspended by a ribbon.

A Widower has his Arms impaled with his wife's, but the whole ground of the Hatchment is black.

A Widow has her Arms impaled with her husband's upon a lozenge, the Crest is omitted, and a ribbon is substituted for it. The whole ground outside the lozenge is black.

Bishops, and others, impaling official Coats, have the sinister half of the Hatchment painted black, because the Office dies not, although the man is dead. Above the Shield of a Bishop is a Mitre instead of a Crest, with two Pastoral Staves crossed behind it.

Wives of persons impaling Arms of Office may have their Arms, with those of their husbands placed upon a separate Shield, to the sinister of the Husband's Shield, and arranged so that the Coat of the Husband on the Official Shield partly overlaps the same Coat on the Wife's Shield. If the wife dies in her husband's lifetime, her portion of the hatchment is blackened. If her husband dies, there will be a broad black band through the hatchment covering the space behind both Shields on which the Arms are shown. If they are both dead, then the whole of the surface of the hatchment will be painted

black, save that portion which is above and behind the Official Arms.

Thus the Arms of a Bachelor may be readily distinguished from those of a Widower, and it will be seen at a glance whether a lady was Maid, Wife, or Widow, by simple attention to the black ground-ings, and by noticing whether the Arms are impaled or single.

CHAPTER VIII.

DEGREES OF THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.

The Sovereign—Coronation—Regalia—Prince of Wales—His Coronation—The Peerage—The Lords Spiritual—Dukes—Marquesses—Earls—Viscounts—Barons—Their Robes and Coronets—Heralds—Coronets—Baronets—Their Badges—Knights—Banneret—Knights of The Most Noble Order of the Garter—The Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle—The Most Illustrious Order of S. Patrick—The Most Honourable Order of the Bath—The Most Distinguished Order of S. Michael and S. George—The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India—The Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order—The Order of the Indian Empire—Orders of Ladies—The Order of Victoria and Albert—The Imperial Order of the Crown of India—Knights Bachelor—Esquires—Gentlemen.

THE Office of King or Sovereign of this realm, according to an old and well known writer, is “Fight the battles of his people, and to see right and justice done to them;” or, according to the Coronation oath, to preserve the rights and privileges of the Church, the Royal prerogatives belonging to the Crown, the laws and customs of the Realm, to administer justice, show mercy, and keep peace and unity.

Our monarchs perform their great and weighty Office by certain extraordinary powers and privileges which they hold by the law of nations, by the common law of England, and by Statutes. Since the time of Henry VIII., they have been styled

Defenders of the Faith," and, by Act of Parliament, they are also declared to be Supreme head of the English Church.

The Coronation ceremonial is very solemn and impressive. The Crown is set upon their heads with due religious ceremony, by the Archbishop and Bishops. They are anointed with oil, according to ancient custom, and they are invested with the Ensigns of Regality, a Ring, to signify faithfulness; a Sceptre, for Justice; an Orb, for dominion; and a Sword for vengeance.

Their Robes are purple, as signifying imperial power from the earliest period of history, and the Crown is the ensign of their dignity.

The *Imperial Crown* is a circle of gold, enriched with pearls and precious stones, and is heightened with four crosses paté and four fleur-de-lis alternately, and from these rise two arches set with pearls, which meet beneath a mound or ball, which is surmounted by a cross paté. The Cap is of purple velvet. (*Fig. 99.*)

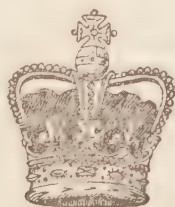


Fig. 99.

The *Coronet* of the Prince of Wales differs from

the Imperial Crown, by having only one arch, while the Cap, or lining, is of crimson. (*Fig. 100.*)



Fig 100.

The younger Sons of the Sovereign have coronets similar to the last, but without arches; Royal Dukes, other than the Sons and Grandsons of the reigning Sovereign, have strawberry leaves substituted for the Fleur-de-lis.

The Regalia, or Crown Jewels, may be seen and inspected at the Tower of London, upon payment of a small fee.

The Peerage of England consists of Lords Spiritual and Temporal.

The Lords Spiritual are the Archbishops and Bishops.

Of these, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and twenty-four English Bishops, have seats in the House of Lords. In consequence of the erection of new Sees in late years, the junior Bishops have to wait for a vacancy after their Consecration, with the exception of the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester, who take their seats at once. The Bishop of Sodor and Man is not entitled

to a Seat, nor are any of the Suffragan (*i.e.* Assistant) or Colonial Bishops.

Archbishops and Bishops wear their ordinary robes in the House of Lords upon State occasions. The use of the Mitre has been discarded, but these are still placed over their Coats of Arms. The Mitre of an Archbishop, since 1715, rises out of a ducal coronet.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, as Primate of England, takes rank first after the Blood Royal and has precedence of Dukes. He styles himself "By Divine Providence," whilst other Archbishops and Bishops employ the form, "By Divine Permission." He officiates at all religious ceremonies connected with the Royal family, and his principal officers are Bishops.

An Archbishop is addressed as "Most Reverend," and has the ducal distinction of "Grace." A Bishop is "Right Reverend," and merely "My Lord." All relates would be described in Official Documents as "Most Revd. or Right Revd. "Fathers in God," neither Archbishops nor Bishops confer any precedence, or title, upon their wives. Previously to the Reformation, the marriage of Clergymen, although occasionally tacitly admitted, was not considered either legal or binding, and although efforts were subsequently made to obtain Social distinction for the wives of Ecclesiastical dignitaries after clerical marriages had been permitted, yet the effort was unsuccessful, and Queen Elizabeth is said to have

remarked when applied to on the subject: "Ladies ye never were, Ladies ye are not, and Ladies ye never shall be."

The Duke derives his name from the Latin word "*dux*," a leader. The Norman Sovereigns being Dukes themselves, did not permit the title to the subjects, as it was too nearly approaching their own rank to do so.

Edward Plantagenet was the first English Duke and was created Duke of Cornwall in 1335. The title was for some years subsequently confined to members of the Royal Family, and, at the accession of Queen Elizabeth, there was but one Duke in England, viz., the Duke of Norfolk.

Outside Royalty, there are at present twenty-one Dukes in the English Peerage, seven in that of Scotland, and two in Ireland. The eldest son of a Duke bears by courtesy his Father's second title properly that of Marquess. He always has the precedence and Coronet of Marquess, even when there is no Marquessate attached to his Father's Dukedom, as in the case of the Duke of Manchester, whose eldest son is Viscount Mandeville. All the Sons of Dukes are "Lords" and their daughters are "Ladies."

A Ducal Coronet is composed of a circle of rich chased gold, and is "guarded" with ermine, that is to say there is a band of ermine (as in all other coronets and crowns intended to be worn on the head and not used merely for ornament), where it touches the forehead, it has on the rim eight strawbe-

leaves of equal height, five of which appear in illustrations. It is lined with a cap of crimson velvet, on the crown of which there is an upright gold tassel. The Ducal robes are made of scarlet cloth lined with white satin, having four rows of minever, or ermine, on the right side. A duke is entitled to appoint six Chaplains. His style is "most noble," and he is addressed as "Your Grace."

A MARQUESS is the next degree of the Nobility. The order was instituted by Richard II., who created Robert De Vere, Earl of Oxford, Marquess of Dublin, in 1388. The eldest sons of Marquesses take, by courtesy, their Father's second title. The rest of his children are, also by courtesy, Lords and Ladies. The Coronet of a Marquess is similar to the above, save that it has four strawberry leaves and four pearls," or balls of silver, two of the pearls and three of the leaves are to be seen in drawings.

The Parliamentary robes of a Marquess are similar to those of a Duke, but he has three and a half rows only of ermine on the right side to denote his dignity. His style is "Most Honourable," and he is addressed as my Lord; or, in letters, as my Lord Marquess. He appoints five Chaplains.

The title of EARL dates from the period of the Saxon Kings, and is the most ancient of the peerage. To the ancient title "Comes" (*i.e.*, Count or Earl, they first added the name of the Shire, about the time of Richard I. The eldest Son of an Earl takes his Father's second title. The daughters are all

“Ladies,” but the younger Sons have simply, but do not themselves assume, the prefix of “Honourable.”

An Earl’s Coronet has eight “pearls” of silver, set on rays or spikes, so as to be nearly level with the top of the cap, and between these there are as many strawberry leaves; four of the leaves, and five of the spikes, appear in drawings. His robes are similar to those already described, save that his rank is denoted by three rows of Ermine. Like a Marquess, he is entitled to appoint five domestic Chaplains. The first Creation of an Earl by patent was in 1247, by Henry III. The wife of an Earl is a Countess. The style is: “Right Honourable, the Earl of,” he is addressed as “My Lord.”

Viscount, or “Vice-Comes,” is the next title of nobility. Its origin is very ancient, and the hereditary Sheriffs of Counties immediately after the Conquest thus styled themselves. Baldwin de Brioniis was appointed hereditary Sheriff of Devon by William the Conqueror, and after the death of his son and successor Richard, his daughter, Adeliza, described herself as “Vice-Comitissa Devon.” The title of Viscount, however, did not constitute an order of the peerage until the year 1439, when John, Baron Beaumont had it conferred upon him by Patent of Henry V. His children have no title but are by courtesy “Honourable.” The Coronet of a Viscount is similar to the others, save that it has no leaves or spikes but is simply ornamented with fourteen “pearls” of silver balls, placed close together on the rim. H

erlet robes have but two and a half rows of ermine. His style is the "Right Honourable Lord Viscount," and he is addressed as "My Lord." He is entitled to four domestic Chaplains.

One of the first acts of William the Conqueror, after he had obtained possession of this country, was to divide it into 700 baronies, or great fiefs, which were subdivided into 60,000 Knights' Fees. These baronies were conferred upon his Norman followers and tenants in chief from the Crown, who held lands to the annual value of £400, and were styled Barons. So that it is to them and not to the BARONS of the present day that the title really belongs.

All Barons were at first privileged to attend the meetings of Parliament. Henry the Third limited this attendance to such as he summoned by "Writ," the reception of which constituted the receiver and his heirs general, Peers of the realm, provided he actually attended to the duties to which he was called. Hence the number of Baronies which are now said to be in "Abeyance," for if a Baron by writ died leaving no son, then all his daughters succeeded equally to their Father's Barony, therefore the "Abeyance" cannot terminate so long as any of the co-heirs, or their descendants *save one*, are alive. In the reign of Richard II., 1388, Barons were created by Patent, by which the succession was limited to the Heirs Male of the Grantee, and it is in this manner that Commoners are now usually elevated to the Peerage.

The Children of a Baron have all the prefix "Honourable." His style is "Right Honourable Lord," and he is addressed as "My Lord."

A Baron's Coronet is similar to that of a Marquis, but it has but eight "pearls" or balls, and they are of larger size. Previously to the reign of Charles I. Barons had no Coronets, only a plain crimson cap guarded with white fur. A Baron's Robes are distinguished by two rows of fur on the right side. He appoints, if he chooses, three domestic Chaplains.

Besides the *Coronets* described above, there are several others, which are used only in Heraldry, most frequently as augmentations of honour for distinguished Service. These are the *Mural Crown*, which is of gold, ornamented with lines to denote "Masonry." The top is also "Embattled." (Fig. 101.)

The *Naval Crown* (Fig. 102) bears on the top



Fig. 101.



Fig. 102.

the Sterns of Ships, and masts with square sails alternately three of the former and two of the latter are usually shown.

The *Eastern Crown* is a Circle, from which a number of rays spring.

The *Celestial Crown* is somewhat similar to the last, but a small "Estoile," or Star, is placed on top of each of the rays.

The *Crown Vallery* (*Fig. 103*) is represented by a number of Stakes, such as were used in fortifications, sharpened at the points, and rising from the rim of



Fig. 103.

the Circle; when they appear as though they were nailed to it, it is called a *Crown Pallisado*.

Ducal or Crest Coronets, and Caps of Maintenance Chapeau, have been already described.

The Order of BARONETS is the first order amongst the Gentry, and is the only Knighthood which is hereditary. This dignity originated with James the first, who, in 1611, directed that the hereditary title of Baronet should be conferred on 200 gentlemen possessed of an estate of the value of £1,000 per annum, who would undertake to maintain in the province of Ulster thirty soldiers for three years at the rate of eightpence a day for each man, the first year to be paid into the Treasury in advance. Every Baronet so created was to have the privilege of bearing, as an Augmentation to his paternal Coat, the Arms of Ulster, Arg. a Sinister hand couped gu. charged upon an inescutcheon or Canton. They were to have precedence of all Knights save Knights of the Garter, Knights Members of the Privy

Council, or Knights Banneret, that is Knights made under the King's Banner or Standard.

These were the first Baronets of England. In 1619 the King instituted a second order, similar to the former, but those of the new creation were to be Baronets of Ireland, and their fees were to be paid into the Irish Treasury.

Charles the First, in 1625, Created the Scottish Baronets, and employed their fees for the improvement of the new province of Nova Scotia. Hence they are called Baronets of Nova Scotia. Their badge being a Jewel, to be suspended from their necks by an orange ribbon, and charged with the Arms of the Province, Arg. a Saltire az., on an inescutcheon the Arms of Scotland, above the Shield an imperial Crown supported by the Unicorn on the dexter, and a Savage on the sinister. Crest, a Laurel branch and a Thistle issuing between a naked arm and a mailed hand conjoined. The Baronets, at first 100 in number, were entitled to take up a certain quantity of land in the new province, which had been divided into Baronies, at the rate of sixpence an acre.

After the Union, no Baronets of Scotland or Ireland were created. Since then all fresh Baronets have been of the "United Kingdom," and are distinguished by the badge of Ulster. Baronetcies are always conferred by Patent, and the succession is usually limited to the heirs male; but when, as in the case of some of the Nova Scotia Baronetcies, the patent is to heirs "successive," then it implies he

or female. No service, and no money is actually required of Baronets of the present day, save the fee to the Herald's College on Creation. A receipt is, however, still issued by the Treasury for the amount of twelve months' pay for thirty soldiers.

A Royal warrant of 1783 made it necessary for Baronets, either upon creation or succession, to register their pedigree at the College of Arms. This warrant was unfortunately rescinded two years later. Consequently there are several Baronets, acknowledged as such in Society, whose claims to the title are very questionable, and hinge entirely upon the correctness of their genealogies, and the extinction, in some cases doubtful, of the whole line of the original patentee, save that to which these pseudo-baronets actually belong.

A Baronet has the title of Sir, and his wife is Lady; but she must not use her Christian name after the Lady. She may be Jane, Lady Smith, but not Lady Jane Smith, unless she happen to be the daughter of a Duke, Marquess, or Earl. Then she should still be Lady Jane, as her dignity is greater than her husband's, and she does not forfeit it by marriage. In Official documents a Baronet's wife is frequently styled *Dame*.

The KNIGHTHOOD may now be divided into Knights of the various orders and Knights Bachelor. The origin of Knighthood is so universally known as scarcely to require notice here. In early times the possession of landed property of the yearly value of

£20, by the tenure of military service, was a qualification for Knighthood; whilst Military exploits of distinguished character were frequently rewarded, the warrior being created a Knight-Banneret in the field and under the banner royal.

Of the different orders of Knights, the half military, half religious order, such as the Knights Templars and the Knights Hospitallers, have passed away. The principal order of Knights which remains to us is that of *the Garter*, which was instituted by Edward the Third about the years 1348 or 1350.

“The Most Noble Order of the Garter” consists of the Sovereign and Twenty Five Knights Companions, of whom the Prince of Wales is always one. Recent Statutes have provided for the admission of Foreign Sovereigns and certain “extra Knights.”

The Officers of the Order are the Prelate (Bishop of Winchester); the Chancellor (Bishop of Oxford); the Registrar (Dean of Windsor); the Garter King of Arms, and the Usher of the Black Rod.

Knights of the Garter place K.G. after their names, and these letters take precedence of all other letters save those of Royalty.

The Stalls of the Knights are in the Choir of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and over them their Armorial Bearings and Banners are duly displayed under the supervision of Garter King of Arms.

The Insignia of the Garter are the Surcoat, Mantle, Hood, Hat, Collar, George and Star.

The Garter is of dark blue velvet, edged and knotted gold, and bears the well known motto: "Honi soit qui mal y pense." Knights wear it below the left knee, Her Majesty the Queen upon the left arm. The Surcoat is worn next the body, and is fastened round the waist with a girdle. The Arms of the Knight are not emblazoned upon it now, as they used to be formerly. It is of crimson velvet lined with white.

The Mantle, worn over the Surcoat, is of the darkest blue velvet, and is lined with white taffeta. It reaches to the feet, but the Mantles of Princes have trains. It is fastened with a white cord and tassels, and is decorated on the shoulders with knots of white ribbon. On the left side is attached the *Wing*, which is a Cross of St. George enclosed within the Garter.

The *Hood* is crimson and falls over the right shoulder.

The *Collar* is of gold, thirty ounces in weight, and is formed of twenty-six pieces, representing knots of gold in the form of "true lovers' knots," which alternate with the roses of York and Lancaster, surrounded with the Garter and Motto.

From the Collar hangs the *George*, which is a representation of the Patron Saint of England on horseback, and engaged in combat with the dragon.

The *Star* is composed, by surrounding the badge with rays of silver, in form of an eight-pointed star,

it is worn on the left breast, when the mantles not worn.

Sometimes a George within an inscribed Garter worn suspended from a broad dark blue ribbon which is worn over the left shoulder.

The *Hat* of black velvet is decorated with a plume of white ostrich and black heron feathers.

“Collars” are never worn by Knights of various Orders, save on certain State occasions known as “Collar days.” The Jewels are usually suspended from a ribbon. When Collars are worn Knights are fully robed.

The Officers of the Order, except Black Rod, have all special badges.

After the death of a Knight of the Garter, his nearest representative returns the Insignia to the Sovereign.

The Order of the *Thistle* of Scotland consists of the Sovereign and Sixteen Knights. Its Officers are the Dean, Lord Lyon King of Arms; and Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod.

Knights place the letters K.T. after their names. The Order was instituted by the Scottish Kings, and is now governed by Statutes, dating from the reign of James the Second.

The Insignia of the Order are the *Badge of Garter*, enamelled, which is a figure of St. Andrew, holding his Saltire, in silver, and surrounded by rays, the whole within an oval border, bearing the motto “Nemo me impune lacessit.” The *Collar*, to w

is attached, is formed of sixteen thistles, alternating with as many bunches of sprigs of rue. If the collar is not worn, a dark green ribbon crossing the left shoulder is substituted.

The *Star* is of silver or diamonds in the form of a fire, having its four limbs alternating with the four points of a lozenge, in the centre is a thistle, surrounded by the motto.

The ORDER OF S. PATRICK, of Ireland, was instituted by George III. in 1783, and consists of the Sovereign, the Grand Master, and twenty-two Knights.

The Officers are—the Prelate (the Archbishop of Armagh); the Chancellor (the Archbishop of Dublin); the Registrar, the Dean of St. Patrick's; the King of Arms, with Heralds and Pursuivants, a Genealogist, and the Usher of the Black Rod.

The Knights place K.P. after their names. Their insignia consist of the oval *Badge* of gold, enamelled; as a shamrock, on each leaf of which is a Royal Crown, placed upon the red Saltire of S. Patrick, and surrounded with the motto of the Order, "Nemo Separabit," and the date of the institution MDCCLXXXIII., on a blue ground, which in its centre is encircled with a wreath of shamrocks on a ribbon. The *Collar* is composed of roses, harps, and knotted cords, a Crown beneath which is a harp in which the badge is suspended, being in the centre. A sky blue ribbon supersedes the collar on ordinary occasions, and is worn over the right

shoulder. The *Star* resembles the badge, except that its centre is circular instead of oval, and that it has eight rays of silver or diamonds in place of the wreath of Shamrocks.

The ORDER OF THE BATH was founded in the year 1399. It was so called because the Knights formerly used to bathe themselves before creation, it has since fallen into disuse, and was reorganised by George the First in 1725.

Prior to the year 1815 there existed no difference of rank amongst the Companions, it was then divided into three Grades—viz., Knights Grand Cross (G.C.B.), Knights Commanders (K.C.B.), and Knights Companions (C.B.) The latter have the prefix “Sir” in virtue of their Companionship.

This division was made to commemorate the conclusion of the French War.

The First Class consists of *Knights Grand Cross*

The number for the Military Service not to exceed 50 (exclusive of the Sovereign, Princes of the Blood Royal, and distinguished foreigners), and 25 for Civil Service.

Second Class. Knights Commanders, number for the Military Service not to exceed 123, and for Civil Service 80, exclusive of foreigners. There is a provision to increase the number if considered necessary.

The Third Class. Companions of the Order consist for the Military Service of 690, and for the Civil Service of 250. These numbers may

increased for sufficient reason. The C.B. wears badge assigned to the third-class pendent, from arrow red ribbon on the left breast. An officer receive the distinction must have been mentioned despatches for gallantry, and it has never been accorded to any under the rank of Major in the Army, or Commander in the Royal Navy.

The *Badge* for the Military classes is a Gold Maltese Cross of Eight Points, enamelled white, in the four angles a lion of England, in the centre the shamrock, and thistle, issuant from a sceptre between three imperial crowns, within a red circle thereon, the motto of the Order, "Tria juncta in uno," surrounded by two branches of laurel, issuing from an escrol in base, inscribed "Ich Dien." The G.B. wears it pendent from a red ribbon across the right shoulder, the K.C.B. from a similar ribbon around the neck, and the C.B. from the button-hole. The *Collar* is of gold (weight thirty ounces), and is composed of nine imperial crowns, and eight roses, thistles and shamrocks grouped and issuing from a sceptre, all in their proper colours, linked together by seventeen gold knots, enamelled white.

The *Star* of the Military Grand Crosses is formed of silver, thereon a gold Maltese Cross, and in the centre within the motto branches of laurel as the badge. The Civil Knights Grand Crosses wear the old Badge and Star of the Order. The *Star* is of silver, formed of eight points or rays, with upon three imperial crowns upon a glory of

silver rays, surrounded with a red circle inscribed with the motto of the Order. Their *Badge* is of gold, oval in form, composed of a rose, shamrock, and thistle, issuing from a sceptre between three imperial crowns, encircled by the motto. The Civil Knight Commander wears the same badge of a smaller size round the neck pendent from the red ribbon, and the Civil Companions the same, but of a still smaller size from the button-hole, hanging from a red ribbon.

The Star of the Knight Commander is in the form of a cross paté of silver, with the same centre as the Grand Crosses, but without a Maltese Cross there. The Star of the Civil Knight Commander is of the same form and size, but the laurel wreath and Escrol, with the words "Ich Dien," are omitted.

The Officers of the Order are the Dean (Dean of Westminster), Bath King of Arms (who is united with the Heralds' College), the Registrar, Secretary, and the Usher of the Scarlet Rod.

The Stalls of the Knights Grand Cross are in Henry VII. Chapel in Westminster Abbey, with their banners and Plates of arms prior to 1815 preserved, and still remain similarly to the Grand Cross Plates and Banners at Windsor; no installation, however, has taken place since that year.

THE ORDER OF S. MICHAEL AND S. GEORGE was instituted, in 1818, by George IV., whilst Prince of Wales, as a special decoration for the natives of Malta and the Ionian Islands, it was enlarged

ended in 1868 and in 1837, and now includes the names of many Englishmen, who hold or have held high and confidential offices in the Colonies.

It consists of the Sovereign, the Grand Master, of more than 50 Knights Grand Cross, exclusive of Extra and Honorary members, 150 Knights Commanders, and 260 Companions.

The Grand Crosses are distinguished by the letters G.C.M.G. The Knights Commanders are K.C.M.G. and the Companions C.M.G.

The Officers of the Order are the Prelate (a Colonial Bishop), the Chancellor, the Secretary, the King of Arms, and the Registrar.

The Habit of the Order consists of a Mantle of black satin lined with scarlet silk, tied with ribbons of blue, and scarlet, and gold, and has on the left side the Star of a Knight Grand Cross of the Order.

The Hat is of blue satin lined with scarlet, and has a plume of black and white ostrich feathers.

The *Star* of a G.C.M.G. is composed of seven rays of silver, having a small ray of gold between each of them, over all the red cross of S. George, and in the centre the Archangel Michael in his combat with the Dragon, within a blue circle inscribed with the Motto "Inspicimus Melioris Ævi." The *Collar* is formed alternately of Lions of England, Maltese Crosses, and encircled by the letters S.M. and S.G., having in the centre an Imperial Crown over two winged Lions passant-guardant, each holding a book upon a sheaf of seven

arrows. It is of gold, the crowns enamelled white and is linked together with small gold fetter chain. The *Badge* is a gold cross of fourteen points, white enamel edged with gold, having on one side the combat of S. Michael and Satan, and on the other S. George on horseback encountering a dragon, within a blue circle, on which is the Motto of the Order. The Cross is surmounted by the Imperial Crown, and is worn by the G.C.M.G. attached to the Collar, or to a wide blue ribbon over the right shoulder.

The K.C.M.G. wears the badge suspended by a narrower ribbon from the neck, and has, on his left side, a *Star* composed of four rays, with a small cross of eight points in silver, surmounted by the Red Cross of S. George, having the same centre as the Star of the Grand Crosses.

The C.M.G. wear the small cross of the Order from a still smaller ribbon, suspended to the button hole of his coat.

THE ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA was instituted by her Majesty the Queen, February 23rd, 1861, enlarged March 28th, 1866, and again in 1876.

It consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, 205 Ordinary Members, exclusive of Extraordinary and Honorary Members. The 205 Ordinary Members are divided into three classes. The first 30 members are Knights Grand Commanders, G.C.S.I.; 72 members are Knights Commanders, K.C.S.I.; and the remainder are styled Companions, C.S.I.

The members of this Order take precedence of the members of the Order of S. Michael and S. George.

The distinction is confined to those who have been or are connected with the India Empire.

The *Star* is composed of rays of gold issuing from a centre, having therein another Star in diamonds resting upon a light blue enamelled circular scroll, inscribed with the motto, "Heaven's Light our Guide," also in diamonds. The *Collar* is formed of the Lotus flower of India, Palm branches, in Saltire, and of the united Red and White Rose. In the centre is an Imperial Crown, all enamelled in their proper colours. The *Badge* is an Onyx Cameo of our Majesty's head, set in a perforated oval containing the Motto of the Order, surmounted by a Star, in diamonds. The *Ribbon* of the Order is sky-blue, with a narrow white stripe towards the edges, and is worn over the right shoulder.

The Knight Commander wears round his neck a ribbon of the same colour, but two inches in width; his *Badge* is of smaller size, with a Silver Star instead of diamonds. The Star on the left breast is composed of rays of Silver issuing from a Gold centre, spring thereon a silver Star resting upon a blue enamelled Scroll inscribed with the Motto of the Order.

The Companions wear upon the left breast a badge of the same form, but of smaller size, as that appointed for the Knights Commanders, pendent to a smaller ribbon of similar colour.

Officers of the Order — The Secretary, The Registrar.

The ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE was instituted 1st January, 1878, to commemorate her Majesty's Proclamation as Empress of India. The Grand Master is the Viceroy of India for the time being. The Companions rank next to the Companions of Michael and S. George. This Order does not confer Knighthood.

The *Badge* consists of a Rose enamelled red having in the centre an effigy of her Majesty with a purple circle inscribed "Victoria Imperatrix" with the word "India" on the leaves of the Rose in Capital letters, surmounted by an Imperial Crown all gold, pendent from a gold clasp by an Imperial purple ribbon.

The Councillors of Her Majesty for India are ex-officio and for life, Companions of this Order.

Officers—Registrar, Secretary.

Besides the above Orders, there is the ROYAL HANOVERIAN GUELPHIC ORDER; the Ribbon of which is light blue watered silk. The Motto "Nec Aspera Terrent." The Badge a cross paté, in the centre the White Horse of Hanover within the Motto, surmounted by two Swords in Saltire, thereon an Imperial Crown. The *Collar* is composed of Lions of England and the Royal Ciphers, linked together with a small fetter chain, in the centre an Imperial Crown. The *Star* is formed of rays, thereon two Swords in Saltire, upon which rests a Circle,

bed with the Motto, surrounded by a wreath of
rel. In the Centre the White Horse of Hanover.
This decoration has not been conferred since the
th of William IV., and the consequent separation
the Crowns of England and Hanover. There are
several survivors. The Knights Grand Cross
G.C.H. The Knights Commanders K.C.H. and
Knights K.H.

*The Royal Order of Victoria and Albert, and the
perial Order of the Crown of India*, both instituted
her present Majesty, may be incidentally men-
ed here, but they are entirely for Ladies.

KNIGHTS BACHELOR are persons to whom the
ereign may be pleased to accord the Honour of
ighthood, but who do not belong to either of the
ve-mentioned Orders.

Esquires.—The title of Esquire is one that is, and
been, very much abused. It is now indis-
minately applied to almost every one who pre-
es a decent and respectable appearance, and is
frequently adopted by individuals who have *no*
n to it and who carefully abstain from according
to those *who have*.

I have no inclination, however, to go deeply and
lessly into the abuse of this degree, which, like
r distinctions I have referred to, had its origin
he days of Chivalry. I must content myself with
ng who are and who are not Esquires, either by
right or by courtesy, and leave it to the good
e of my readers to use the title or abandon its

use afterwards, according to their discretion. John Ferne, writing 300 years ago, remarks "This Title has been very much abused and profaned, whereunto I wish that the Lord Earl Marshall, with the advice and consultation of learned heralde, would add some sharpe correction and punishment." The Heralds of the present day however, have no real power in such matters, they may give their opinions, but cannot enforce them, and hence it has come to pass that nearly every one who happens to live in a decent house, whatever may be his origin or occupation, expects to have letters directed to him as "Esquire," and frequently the less he is entitled to it the more anxious he is to secure this method of address.

Wealth alone cannot give the slightest claim to this distinction. Strictly speaking, the title is confined to the eldest Sons of the younger Sons of Peers, and their eldest Sons in perpetual succession, the eldest Sons of the Sons of Viscounts or Barons, the Sons of Baronets, and the eldest Sons of Knights. "Captains in the Wars," by which is understood Commissioned Officers, who hold or have held the Queen's Commission in the Army or Navy, provided they have left the Service with honour. Kings of Arms and Heralds who are Esquires by Creation, Sheriffs of Counties, Justices of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenants, Mayors of Towns during their year of Office, besides some members of the Royal Household as may

Esquires" in virtue of their position, or who may be so styled by the Sovereign. "Esquires" in attendance upon the Knights of the Bath on an Installation.

Besides these *legal* "Esquires," it is customary to accord the title to Barristers-at-law, Graduates of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, and to Secretaries of Legation. These cannot claim it legally because their Offices are purely Civil, and Esquires are of military origin, but they are as much entitled to it by *Courtesy* as are the children of Peers to the title Lord, Lady, or Honourable.*

Moreover, it is now the rule of Society to thus distinguish, also as of customary right, Medical men, Solicitors, Artists, if members of the Royal Academy, Landed Proprietors who are not Magistrates, the Sons of Clergymen, Officers in the Army or Navy, and Barristers, if their position is known, and the Sons of all to whom the title is accorded by courtesy. Further than this the line, which it will be seen is a very elastic one, should not be stretched. It is difficult to explain the distinction between a profession and a trade, but it is easily understood. A Tradesman, whatever may be his private position, is simply "Mr." when at his place of business, apart from that business and in his

It must be understood that any person claiming to be an Esquire," either by office or courtesy, must be entitled to bear a Coat of Arms. If he does not inherit this, he can, in virtue of his social position, petition the Heralds' College for a "Grant of Arms," which will be duly accorded on payment of the usual fees.

private home he may occupy a position which may entitle him, without any impropriety, to be addressed as Esquire there; but the modern custom of giving that title indiscriminately to every one, from the Grandson of a Peer down to an Auctioneer's clerk, cannot be sufficiently condemned. It can lead to no good result, in many instances it does positive harm, for it gives youths a taste for imitating the manners and customs of a class above them, and thus interferes with the attention they would otherwise pay to their occupations, and so diminishes their chance of becoming useful and honourable citizens, and of doing their duty in that state of life to which they have been called.

“Vanity of Vanities,” said the Preacher. “*All is Vanity!*”

Lastly, I have only to add that a Gentleman—Latin “*Generosus*”—is any one not included in the above-mentioned degrees who may be lawfully entitled, either by inheritance from his Ancestors or by Grant from the Heralds’ College, to bear Coat of Armour. New grants of Arms are not made until the Officers of Arms are satisfied that the position of the applicant, either inherited or acquired, entitles him to that distinction, but when once they are conceded, then the grantee becomes an English gentleman, and is so styled in his grant, and has his proper place in the Roll of Precedence, as will be shown in the next Chapter.

CHAPTER IX.

THE RULES OF PRECEDENCE.

er, Middle, and Lower Classes of Society—Precedence, how established—Regulation of State Processions—The Order of Precedence amongst Men—The Nobility—Baronets—Knights—Esquires—Gentlemen—The Order of Precedence amongst Women—Ordinary Social Precedence—The first Gentleman in England—The Premier Duke—Marquess—Earl—Viscount—Baron and Baronet.

IN the preceding Chapter, I have treated of the Upper Classes of Society, who occupy the same relative position as do the Officers of a Regiment to the ordinary Rank and File. Just as a Battalion of Infantry is divided into Commissioned Officers of various ranks, Non-Commissioned Officers of various ranks and Private Soldiers, so is the population divided into Upper, Middle and Lower Classes, save that the Middle Classes will naturally take precedence of the Lower Classes, just as the Sergeants of an Army precede the Privates. But in Civil life the two Lower Classes have no special right to take precedence of each other, and such a matter, as far as these are concerned, can only be settled by custom, or by mutual arrangement. But with the Upper Classes the matter is far different. They are all entitled to be received at the Court of the Sovereign and to take part in State and other Public Ceremonies, and therefore it was found necessary, as long

ago as the time of Henry VIII., to frame and establish a definite system of *Precedence* amongst the various degrees, orders, and ranks of the Nobility and Gentry. A Statute on this point was enacted in 1539, and others were subsequently added; from time to time Royal Letters Patent on the same subject have been promulgated, and thus the Table of *Precedence* now in use has been established, and in accordance with this Table the Kings of Arms and Heralds are accustomed to regulate State Processions and all Royal Ceremonials. There are anomalies in this Table without doubt; for instance, the Premier has no special place in it in virtue of his Office as Premier, but as the representative of the old Office of "Lord High Treasurer" he has a place. But by Statute of 31st Henry VIII. he cannot occupy this place unless of, or above, the degree of Baron. If below this degree he will come in with the other members of the Privy Council, after Knights of the Garter; and the Heads of the Army and Navy are similarly ignored. The *Precedence* of Ladies is determined before marriage by the Rank of the Father, but not by his Office. By Marriage, Women share the rank and Dignities of their Husbands, not their Official Dignities; but although a wife may sink to her husband's level in other ways, as far as Society is concerned, still her marriage with a man of inferior position to herself will not deprive her of the place due to her rank by birth, under any conditions.

THE ORDER OF PRECEDENCE AMONGST MEN.

Sovereign.

Prince of Wales.

Sovereign's Younger Sons.

Sovereign's Grand-children.

Sovereign's Cousins.

Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of England (Spiritual Adviser to the Crown) and Metropolitan.

Lord Chancellor (Legal adviser to the Crown).

Archbishop of York.

Lord High Treasurer (now First Lord of the Treasury).

Lord President of the Privy Council.

Lord Privy Seal.

Lord Great Chamberlain.

The following Great Officers of State lead all Peers their own degree; if Dukes, above Dukes; if Earls, above Earls:—

Lord High Constable. (Office does not exist now.)

Earl Marshal.

Lord High Admiral. (Office now executed by Commission.)

Lord Steward } (Of the Sovereign's House-
Lord Chamberlain } hold.)

Peers, according to their Patent of Creation.

First Sons of Dukes of the Blood Royal.

Peers, according to their Patent of Creation.

Dukes' Eldest Sons.

Earls' Eldest Sons according to their Patent of Creation.

Younger Sons of Dukes of the Blood Royal.

Marquesses' Eldest Sons.

Dukes' Younger Sons.

Viscounts according to Patent of Creation.

Earls' Eldest Sons.

Marquesses' Youngest Sons.

The Bishop of London.

The Bishop of Durham.

The Bishop of Winchester.

Other* English Bishops according to Seniority of Consecration.

Secretaries of State if of the Degree of Baron.

Barons according to their Patents.

Speaker of the House of Commons.

Commissioners of the Great Seal.

Treasurer of the Household.

Comptroller of the Household.

Master of the Horse.

Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.

Secretaries of State under the degree of Barons.

Viscounts' Eldest Sons.

Earls' Younger Sons.

Barons' Eldest Sons.

Knights of the Garter.

* The Irish Archbishops and Bishops have place; Armagh Dublin after York, and Bishops after English Bishops, but not consecrated *subsequently* to 1861 are recognised.

vy Councillors.

ancellor of the Exchequer.

ancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

ed Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench.

ster of the Rolls.

ed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

ed Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

e Lord Justice of Court of Appeal in Chancery
according to Seniority.

ee-Chancellors.

stices and Barons of the Courts of Law according
to Seniority.*

missioners of the Court of Bankruptcy.

counts' Younger Sons.

rons' Younger Sons.

ronets of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

ights Grand Cross of the Bath.

ights Grand Commanders of the Star of India.

ights Grand Cross of S. Michael and S. George.

ights Grand Cross of the Guelphic Order.

ights Commanders of the Bath.

ights Commanders of the Star of India.

ights Commanders of S. Michael and S. George.

ights Commanders of the Guelphic Order.

ights Bachelors.

spanions of the several Orders as above.

spanions of the Indian Empire.

spanions of the Guelphic Order.

est Sons of the Younger Sons of Peers.

* Knights Bannerets anciently followed here.

Baronets' Eldest Sons.

Eldest Sons of Knights of the Garter.

Eldest Sons of Knights of the Bath.

Eldest Sons of Knights Bachelors.

Younger Sons of Younger Sons of Peers.

Younger Sons of Baronets.

Esquires of the King's Body.

Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.

Esquires by Creation.

Esquires by Office.

Younger Sons of Knights.

Private Gentlemen entitled to bear Arms.

Gentlemen in right of Profession Headed by the
Clergy.

PRECEDENCE AMONGST WOMEN.

The Queen.

The Princess of Wales.

Princesses, Daughters of the Sovereign.

Princesses and Duchesses, Wives of the Sovereign
Sons.

Grand-daughters of the Sovereign.

Wives of the Sovereign's Grandsons.

The Sovereign's Sisters.

Wives of the Sovereign's Brothers.

The Sovereign's Aunts.

Wives of the Sovereign's Uncles.

The Sovereign's Nieces.

Duchesses of the United Kingdom, &c.

Wives of Eldest Sons of Royal Dukes.

Marchionesses of the United Kingdom, &c.

ves of the Eldest Sons of Dukes.

ughters of Dukes.

ntesses of the United Kingdom, &c.

ves of Younger Sons of Royal Dukes.

ves of Eldest Sons of Marquesses.

ughters of Marquesses.

ves of the Younger Sons of Dukes.

countesses of the United Kingdom, &c.

ves of Eldest Sons of Earls.

ughters of Earls.

ves of Younger Sons of Marquesses.

ronesses of the United Kingdom, &c.

ves of Eldest Sons of Viscounts.

ughters of Viscounts.

ves of the Younger Sons of Earls.

ves of the Eldest Sons of Barons.

ughters of Barons.

Maids of Honour to the Queen (*ex-officio*).

ves of Knights of the Garter (*ex-officio*).

ves of the Younger Sons of Viscounts.

ves of the Younger Sons of Barons.

ves of Baronets.

ves of Knights of the several Orders.

ves of Knights Bachelors.

ves of Companions of the several Orders (*by
recourtesy*).

ves of Eldest Sons of younger Sons of Peers.

ughters of the Younger Sons of Peers.

ves of Eldest Sons of Baronets.

ughters of Baronets.

Wives of Eldest Sons of Knights of the Garter.

Daughters of Knights of Garter.

Wives of Eldest Sons of the other Orders.

Daughters of Knights of other Orders.

Wives of Eldest Sons of Knights Bachelors.

Daughters of Knights Bachelors.

Wives of younger Sons of Baronets.

Daughters of Knights.

Wives of Esquires according to their Husband's
precedence.

Wives of Younger Sons of Knights.

Wives of Gentlemen by Birth.

Wives of Gentlemen in right of Profession.

It will be seen from the foregoing table that male
Ladies do not require to adopt the place fixed
them in virtue of their Father's rank, thus Knights
of the Garter are now always Peers, and therefore
their daughters would be entitled to a place above
that set down for them in this scale of precedence,
whilst other Ladies, such as the Daughters
Wives of G.C.B.'s, &c., would, in many instances
have a lower place, save for their husbands' digni-
ty. Wives of Companions of the Orders have no
precedence, as they are not mentioned in the Statute
but the position as set down for them is ordinarily
accorded to them in regard to their Husbands' dis-
tinction.

For a somewhat similar reason amongst Gentle

birth, or profession, or both, precedence is usually given to the wives of clergymen, according to their husbands' position in the Church, out of respect for their sacred office, although, as I have already remarked, Clergymen's wives, as such, have no real claim to any social distinction whatever. But, as a matter of courtesy, a Curate's wife will take precedence of the wife of a Major-General, unless the Major-General has an *undoubted* qualification beyond his profession, such, for example, as being the Son of a Baronet, then his wife will at once take precedence of the Curate's wife, because, as the wife of a Baronet's son, she has a position in the ordinary scale of precedence higher than that accorded to the Curate's wife, even though the latter's husband is a gentleman by birth as well as by profession. If a man's birth entitles him to a higher position than he can claim through his profession, he will of course take advantage of this, and his wife will share his dignity, but if the latter be of better birth than her husband, then she is entitled to claim that precedence to which her birth entitles her, but he has no share in it.

These remarks may possibly appear trivial to some of my readers, but there are many who will be much more anxious to learn something about the laws which regulate ordinary society than to ascertain the place of the "Lord Great Chamberlain" in a State procession, and who will prefer to know the exact amount of consideration they can claim in the circle

in which they ordinarily move, rather than particulars as to a Court Presentation, or to Ceremonia in which they but seldom, if ever, participate.

The First Gentleman in England is the Prince Wales.

The First Duke in England (apart from Royal Duke is the Duke of Norfolk—Creation 1483.

The First Marquess in England is the Marquess Winchester—Creation 1551.

The First Earl in England (apart from the Duke of Norfolk, who is also premier Earl—Creation 1433) is the Earl of Shrewsbury—Creation 144

The First Viscount in England is Viscount Hereford—Creation 1550.

The First Baron of England is Lord de Ros—Creation 1283.

The First Baronet of England is Sir H. B. Bacon, Thonock Hall, County Lincoln—Creation 161

Precedence in the four Professions, which are alone *official* dealt with—viz., the Army, Navy, Bar, and Church—is, of course, subject to professional position. Thus, a Rector would precede a Vicar and each would take his place according to the date of his Institution; an Archdeacon would precede both. The Unbeneficed Clergy take precedence according to the dates on their Letters of Orders. In Church processions, however, the Junior Clergy walk in front, the Archbishop *last*. The Navy have, of late years, claimed precedence of the Army, but nothing but assertion has been brought forward in behalf of the Navy. The Army, which existed for centuries before the *regular* Navy, was from the earliest times led by our Sovereigns and their Eldest Sons, and must be considered as the Senior Service until it is placed in a subordinate position by command of the Sovereign.

CHAPTER X.

A FEW HINTS TO PEDIGREE HUNTERS.

HOW TO TRACE A PEDIGREE.

Pedigree Hunting—Heralds' Visitations—College of Arms accepts nothing on Tradition—Arms in Parish Churches—Court of Probate—How to compile a Family Chart, or Pedigree—Notes in Family Bible, &c.—Wills to be seen without Cost—District Probate Courts—American Families—"Peculiar" Courts—Confusion consequent on Great Rebellion—Specimen of Chart Pedigree—Parish Registers—Episcopal Registers—Public Record Office—British Museum—Lambeth Palace—Chose Rolls—Fine Rolls—Inq. Post-Mortem—Record Agents—Court Hand—Knowledge of Latin.

It is probable that "pedigree hunting," now adopted by many as a pursuit, and by many more as a relaxation from the serious business of life, was ever more popular than it is at present. Various circumstances have produced a number of persons whose documentary evidence on the point of ancestors is somewhat feeble and unsatisfactory, but whose desire to inform themselves and to enlighten others on matters genealogical is peculiarly strong. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the following remarks intended to show how to set about a pedigree search, and how to follow up the slightest clue in order to bring such search to a satisfactory conclusion, will not prove unacceptable to my readers, even to those

who are already possessed of an ascertained lineage and of unimpeachable quarterings.

There are, of course, many instances in this country where families have been settled on their estates for some ages, and upon which the heads of such families are still resident. In such cases as these there can be but little difficulty in tracing the main line back to the seventeenth century; then the Visitations or the Heralds, if the family has held county rank, will furnish the pedigree from the first authentic ancestor. But how many families are there at the present day whose ancestors never troubled the Heralds at all, although they may have been land proprietors, but were content to describe themselves as yeomen, or at the most "generosi," instead of aspiring to the more redoubtable distinction of "armigeri," or esquires?

Many, too, know or believe themselves to be cadets or younger branches, of some old family with an unrecorded pedigree, and may be anxious to attach themselves to that pedigree. It is one thing, however, to believe in the reality of such a descent, and quite another thing to *prove* it. The College of Arms accepts nothing on tradition, and will not credit mere assertion as to a grandfather. There must be confirmatory evidence of some kind. Simple tradition is of no use at all by itself, but it affords a good object to be attained, and a possible, and in many instances probable, satisfactory result. Heraldic, which I mean armorial evidence, can only be admit-

with extreme caution, for many reasons. Identity of name proves nothing whatever.

A person may bear an historical, but very general name; he may have leisure and money at his command, as well as a taste for antiquities. He has vague family traditions constantly occurring to him of his connection with some particular family, whose arms are incised upon a seal which has descended to him from his grandfather, or possibly from some more remote ancestor. He dives into Burke's *General Armoury*, or he consults some heraldic engraver, whose predecessor may perhaps have supplied his relative with the seal on which he lies, and at length he confidently asserts his connection with the house he has adopted. He is happy in this belief until he meets some friend who has made such matters a study, and who at once crushes him with the remark, "My dear fellow, that family terminated in co-heirs about a century ago; Lord Blank and Sir Thomas Blanker now quarter those arms in right of their respective grandmothers. *You may be descended from a younger branch some generations back, but you will have to prove it.*" Here the difficulty begins.

Secretly he has never been himself satisfied as to the matter, and he would long since have made a thorough investigation into his descent had he known how to set about it. He has always understood that the study of Heraldry is beset with so many and great difficulties as to be almost insuperable to the

uninitiated, and that without a great outlay, vast expenditure of time, it is almost impossible to compile a satisfactory genealogical history. It is such, and I am convinced that they form a large and constantly increasing class of readers of works of this character, that I am endeavouring to show, firstly, that a general knowledge of Heraldry, sufficient for ordinary purposes, may be very readily and inexpensively acquired; and, secondly, that it is no means so difficult or costly to substantiate a pedigree as many persons imagine.

It is of course perfectly easy for any one who possesses ordinary ability, together with the requisite information, to draw up a pedigree in tabular form without any knowledge whatever of Heraldry. This is merely a matter the accomplishment of which may be learned in a few hours. It is the knowledge of the means by which the necessary materials are to be procured that is wanted, and the power of discrimination necessary for the utilisation of the materials after they have been acquired; and here an acquaintance with Heraldry will be found to be of the very greatest assistance. A Shield of Arms upon a window in some old parish church, or upon a corbel or monument, will frequently prove the connection of a particular family with that parish, and will lead to an investigation of registers, documents or wills, from which valuable information may be procured, the existence of which in that particular district has never been suspected.

For instance, a short time since I was visiting a certain parish church, and found that it consisted of chancel, nave, and south aisle. I was at once satisfied that the aisle was an addition to the original structure, and I wanted to establish the precise date of its erection. At length, on the capital of one of the pillars supporting the arcading, I found, almost obliterated with whitewash, the arms of a family who were, long generations ago, the owners of the soil and patrons of the living, and side by side with it I found another Shield with the cognisance of a well-known West-country house, which at once pointed to the conclusion that the builder of the aisle must have married a member of the house in question. Then a search through the pedigree of the family, duly recorded in the *Heralds' Visitations*, readily confirmed my supposition as to the marriage, and enabled me to identify the builder, who lived more than two hundred years subsequently to the earliest existing mention of the church itself, which had been originally founded by one of his ancestors. Again, the late Lord Eldon has stated, that upon one occasion, whilst on the northern circuit, he was engaged in a cause the success of which depended upon his being able to show who was the founder of a certain ancient chapel, and he therefore went to inspect it. He discovered nothing at first which afforded any indication of its date or history, but he at length noticed that the tables of the commandments were inscribed upon some old plaster, which

from the situation he considered might possibly conceal an original opening. He persuaded the officer who was attending him to permit him to chip away a small portion of this plaster, and was rewarded by finding the keystone of an arch upon which *engraved the arms of his client's ancestor*. By these means he established his case, and afterwards was called with satisfaction his having upon that occasion broken the ten commandments. But such instances might be easily multiplied: families have more often once acquired estates by means of properly authenticated heraldic evidence, although, as previously remarked, such testimony usually requires geological confirmation. Still, Mr. Bigland, in his "Observations on Parochial Registers," writes "I know three families who have acquired estates by the *virtue of preserving the arms and escutcheons of their ancestors*." Many persons may possess articles of antique plate, engraved with the arms they have been always taught to consider as theirs by right of ancestry, but amalgamated with other bearings, which a knowledge of heraldry will enable them once to comprehend, and by means of these instruments or quarterings, as the case may be, numerous long-forgotten marriages may be ascertained, and the family alliances may be discovered with uncertainty.

The facilities afforded at the present day for searches of all kinds are many and varied, and the vast collection of records at the Record Office

ter-lane, the manuscripts at the British Museum, the wills at Somerset House, are all available to general public, under certain conditions, whilst District Probate Courts, the episcopal and municipal archives, and the parochial registers throughout the country, afford almost inexhaustible mines for the elucidation of family history; therefore the question before us is, how best to utilise the numerous materials which are, so to speak, ready to our hands, and upon this question a practical experience of many years enables me to speak somewhat authoritatively.

I will suppose that a person starts with the knowledge that he belongs to some particular county, and with the belief that his ancestors have resided in that county from some very remote period. He will do at first to collect everything that has been written about the family in the various historical works connected with the county in question. This will be neither so difficult nor so expensive as it at first appears. He can, either personally or by an agent, obtain access to all such works in the library of the British Museum. Should he elect to make the inquiry himself, he will receive ready and courteous assistance from all the officials there, and every information necessary to enable him to consult the elaborate index to the printed books. Most of the county histories and similar works of reference are on the shelves of the reading-room, and after their whereabouts has been once ascertained, they can be

obtained at once without the intervention of attendant.

Several authors have from time to time published valuable lists or guides to pedigrees which have been printed in any form, either separately or in historical works; these will also be found there, and should be carefully consulted.

Copies, and in some cases originals, of the pedigrees recorded by the Heralds at their various Visitations of the English counties are included among the manuscripts, to which there are separate catalogues. Many of these have been printed of late years, and their number is being constantly added to.

When the amateur has collected sufficient material to commence a "pedigree," I should advise him to adopt as a basis or groundwork the fullest and most complete he can find in the Heralds' Visitations, and having copied this out fairly, to proceed with the necessary corrections or additions. He should above all things, however, remember to keep his line clear; that is, he must be particular that all the members of the same generation are in the same horizontal line. Inattention to this rule will result in endless confusion. All additions and corrections should be accompanied by a reference to the authority from which they are derived.

The earliest Visitations commenced in 1530. The latest is dated May 13, 1686, but under it some pedigrees are registered down to the commencement of the eighteenth century. In any case, before pro-

eding further, it will be better to inquire at the College of Arms if any particulars of the family sought after have been preserved there of a later date than those mentioned in the above records. In very many instances, persons have subsequently entered up their pedigrees for the purpose of establishing their right to their armorial bearings, or for other reasons. This information can easily be obtained from either of the Officers of Arms, or upon application to those in daily waiting, upon payment of a small fee.

So far so good. The amateur will have now succeeded in providing himself with a pedigree of his supposed family with very little trouble or expense. The *real* labour will commence with his efforts to establish his descent from some individual therein mentioned, or his claim to be considered the lineal representative of the house of which it treats. This may be effected by what is known as "A Record Hunt." Should the "Hunt" be successful, the descent will probably be ascertained for several generations prior to 1530, and to carry it beyond that will necessitate the careful examination of a perfectly distinct class of documents, to which free access is now readily afforded, and which will, in the majority of instances, well repay a patient perusal.

It must be remembered, however, that because a person happens to bear the name of a certain house, it does not follow that he is either allied to it or descended from it. Thousands of people in this

country and in America possess the same patronym without the slightest pretension to kindred, and thousands of others claim kindred with some "gentle house, simply because they happen to have inherited a Seal of Arms similar to those borne by them, because some heraldic engraver has decorated the note-paper and envelopes with the said Arms, pertaining to *their name and county*. A correspondent once sent me a Seal, which, he said, *had descended him through three generations, and that he, therefore supposed that the Arms on it belonged to his mother's family*. I at once recognised the Charges as those of a noble house long extinct in the male line, and was soon discovered that, instead of being related to this house, his maternal relative had lived in it as a domestic servant, and had actually attended the last member of the family just previously to his death some ninety years before, and hence the possession of the Seal, the Arms on which, when my friend wrote to me, he proposed to *quarter with his paternal coat, as those to which he was justly entitled, in right of his mother's co-heirship*.

Tradition goes for something occasionally, however.

In a certain family it had been invariably handed down from one to the other of its members that they were nearly related to a very great man whose name has endured for more than two hundred and fifty years. It was possible to ascertain the descent to a certain "John," whose father was known to have been called "William." It was uncertain, however,

Whether this was the *same* "William" whose name occurred in the Herald's Visitation, until it transpired that the father of William, of the Visitation, had an elder brother (issue not mentioned there) who left only a daughter, as proved by his will, and this daughter's son *had actually married a daughter of the great man referred to*. This, with other confirmatory evidence, formed the missing link necessary to carry back the pedigree to the thirteenth century.

In order to ascertain immediate ancestors, it will be necessary to trace backwards. The "hunter" should begin by placing upon a sheet of paper the names of his whole family, with the dates of their births, marriages, and deaths. Above them those of his father and uncles, with names of, and particulars as to, their respective wives and children; he will include the issue of females according to the extent to which he wishes to prolong the pedigree. In all cases, I would again impress upon him the necessity of placing all members of the same generation upon the same line, that is to say, father, uncles, aunts, according to seniority, in one line. Below them his own name and those of his brothers and sisters, and those of his first cousins, *all on a similar line*. Underneath these his own children and his nephews and nieces, arranged in like manner. It would be inconvenient, as well as unnecessary, to explain here the various marks used by genealogists to indicate marriage and issue; these will be much better and more quickly understood by asking the librarian of

almost any public institution to produce a good specimen of a chart pedigree, and by carefully studying it, or by investing in the purchase of an odd number of some genealogical publication. Remember, too, that *conciseness* is very essential although *all necessary information* should be given. Thus: John Brown, b.(orn) Oct. 5, 1840; Mat. E. Coll. Oxon, Feb. 1858; B.A. 1861; Rector of — 1865; ob. 1879 (Jan. 3); Will pd. Salisbury Feb. 21, id. The date and place of marriage should also be given, if possible, and also the maiden name of the wife, *e.g.*:—

John Smith — Ann, dau. and co-h. of Wm.
 (as above) Mohun, of Dunster, co.
 Somerset. B. 1846; md.
 1866 (Jan. 3) at Dunster.

All the members of a family are, of course, connected by lines with their parents, and with one another. It is very important to give the names of the parishes and the exact dates of births, marriages and burials, whenever possible, also the name of the place in which wills have been proved. The most ordinary means of ascertaining descent is by reference to wills and parochial registers.

Very great assistance may also be derived from notes in family Bibles, from marriage settlements, old leases, or similar documents. It is frequently a good plan to write, at this stage of the inquiry, down the names of all the relatives, and thus to collect as much information as possible, which it will be easy to arrange subsequently.

When I was very young, long before I had developed my taste for genealogy, I used to beguile the time, frequently, I fear, during the progress of my father's sermons, by making various family memoranda in my prayer-books, thus: "Papa's great-aunt Maria died last Monday at half-past three. Aug. 6, 1848." A few years ago I collected and copied all such entries, and they have since been of much service to me.

But few families are utterly destitute of somewhat similar records. Many have a very valuable series of them in the possession of one or other of their members. My friend *of the Seal* already mentioned had no notion when he first wrote to me that his great-grandmother had been a domestic servant; but a very little inquiry amongst relations sufficed to elicit the fact. The most important of the Will offices is at Somerset House; here transcripts of the wills of all persons who have resided in and around London are to be seen and consulted. The Wills, too, of many persons who died in the country, if they left money in the Funds, or property, in more than one County within its province, were most generally proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, the wills of which Court are also preserved there. In ordinary cases the applicant must first procure a shilling stamp and present it to an official, and declare the name of the person whose will he wishes to search for; this entitles him to consult the calendars or indexes of wills, during office hours, upon the day on which he pays the fee, and also to see *one* will. He will not, however, be

permitted to make any extracts save the date of will and date of probate, the names of the testator and executors, and the amount under which it was sworn.

Upon written application to the President of the Court of Probate, however, any respectable person who has merely a literary or personal object in view will be permitted, *free of expense*, to examine the copy of any wills over a century old, upon certain conditions, during a specified period, generally six months, and also to inspect the calendars, and to make the requisite extracts. A large number of persons avail themselves of this privilege; a room in the basement of the building, and a courteous staff of officials have been detailed for their accommodation.

Each archbishop has a separate Court. The wills proved in the province of York include the dioceses of York, Durham, Carlisle, Chester, and Sodor and Man, the remaining bishoprics are subject to Canterbury. The original wills in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (which are all at Somerset House) commence late in the fifteenth century, about 1450. Those of earlier date are said to have been destroyed by Wat Tyler and his rebels. The transcripts commence with 1383; the original series of wills is preserved from December, 1660, to the present time. Testaments and similar documents are frequently the only records by which families of the middle-class can ascertain their descents prior to the dissolution of monasteries and the consequent introduction of parochial records.

ries in 27 Henry VIII., 1536; but in some dioceses, such as Exeter, these did not commence until two years later than the latter date. The "Inquisitiones post-mortem," as they were called, were only taken in the tenants in chief or on those believed to be such.

The genealogical importance of wills cannot be over-estimated, since those of men of property frequently make mention of several descents, and where estates are entailed there is necessary reference to collaterals who would otherwise remain unknown.

Then, again, the constant allusions to estates and the description of them, besides the directions of testators as to the wardships of children often afford very valuable indications to other sources of information.

In the Will office at York, the date of the earliest will is 1590, whilst the transcripts commence in 1389.

The wills in the district Court at Chester, which extends over the whole counties of Chester and Lancaster, with parts of York, Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Flint, contain a very large mass of genealogical information. The earliest index there commences in 1553. The diocese not having been formed until the reign of Henry III., documents of an earlier date than this must be looked for at York or Lichfield.

Lincoln extends over seven counties, viz., Lincoln, Leicestershire, Bedford, Huntingdon, Buckingham, and

parts of Hereford and Derbyshire. The earliest will in this office is 1515; and from 1560 to the present time the series is, I believe, well-nigh complete.

Lichfield and Coventry extends over the county of Stafford and Derbyshire, and parts of Shropshire and Warwickshire.

Exeter, over Devon and Cornwall, although, as is well known, the latter county has of late years been separated from Exeter by the creation of the See of Truro. Cornish wills are to be found at Exeter, as proved in the Principal Registry, and many are in the Exeter Consistory Court, but the bulk of the wills are at Bodmin. The calendars at Exeter commenced late in the sixteenth century, but there are some old books containing transcripts of a somewhat earlier date. In one of the Courts there, the Archdeacon of Totnes, all the wills before the year 1600 have been lost, but the calendars commence earlier.

There are also district Courts similar to those which we have noticed attached to all the other dioceses; these are usually in the cathedral towns; those, however, belonging to the diocese of Bath and Wells are to be found at Taunton, and all the ancient wills belonging to Salisbury have now been removed to Somerset House, London. The judge will, subject to the non-existence of the necessary accommodation, and to the regulations in force, grant permits to literary inquirers to examine wills in the district Courts, and to inspect the calendars free of expense; the permission, however, only extends to the registered

copies of wills, and a fee of one shilling per bundle is required for producing an original document. In many cases, as at Exeter, most of the wills are *contained in bundles*, and this makes a search in the district offices more costly than it is in London, as the reduced fee cannot be remitted without an order from the Lords of the Treasury, which is only granted in very special instances; and rightly, as the staff of the provincial Courts, as a rule, would be insufficient to cope with a large rush of genealogical inquirers without detriment to the public business.

In nearly all cases where but ordinary properties were concerned, people of the middle, and even of the higher ranks of society, had their wills proved in their own diocese, and usually in their own archdeaconry. For example: if a family is known to have resided in Tiverton, the majority of their testamentary documents will most probably be found at Exeter, and in the Court of the Archdeacon of Exeter.

Besides the Archdeaconry and Episcopal Courts in the several dioceses (in the latter the wills of clergymen were usually proved) there are many "Peculiar" courts, as they are termed. The will of many a man has been found concealed in one of these after the search had been nearly given up as fruitless. The amateur may at first experience some difficulty in reading these ancient documents, but he must not be discouraged, for a little application will soon surmount this obstacle. He will ultimately discover that

in many instances the writing, after he has become accustomed to it, is really easier to decipher than many modern letters: and as a rule, the earlier is the plainer it is to read. Until the reign of Elizabeth each reign had a very uniform character.

The subsequent partial abandonment of this mode of writing has assisted to make the handwriting of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries appear somewhat formidable to the uninitiated pedigree hunter, but with a little assistance from custodians invariably readily afforded, he will soon perceive that one document is wonderfully like another, and that it is really only *patience* that is requisite to enable him to master the contents.

But it is very possible that the "record hunter" may find himself "checked" at an early period of his inquiry in consequence of his inability to discover some particular will from which he hopes and expects to derive important information.

As I have already remarked many wills contain sufficient details to establish connection with relatives long lost sight of and forgotten. As an example, I will show how such a will may at once exhibit the English descent of an American family.

Dorothy "Tucker," of Exeter, widow, made her will May 13, 1693. It was proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Exeter, June 30, the same year. She left a small legacy to "seven poor widows of the city of Exeter," and her interest in an estate a term of years in certain houses to her brother, John

Sanford of Virginia, and her cousin, Ann Chilcott. She leaves mourning rings to "all her brothers and sisters," and bequeaths "the silver bason my deceased father gave me, to my brother William Sanford," and, she adds, "my will is that after his decease the said bason shall be a legacie successively unto such as shall bear the name of William Sanford." Residue to her son James, who is sole executor.

Another will, that of Jane Tucker, dated April 30, 1717, and proved October 21, 1718, in the same court as the last, adds to the information already required. Jane must have *been a daughter* of the *testatrix*, for she mentions her "*brother James*" (his mother's sole executor).

She also furnishes the *names of her sisters*, since she gives her sister Sarah all her "lands and estates in the city of Exeter and elsewhere;" and leaves her sister Margaret a gold ring. From this document, too, we learn something as to the social position of the Sanford family, since there is mention of Richard Sanford, of Exeter, "*dyer*," who is to have a gold ring, and also of Joseph Sanford, who is to be one of the bearers at her funeral, and is to have 11s. to buy a mourning ring, and also a hat-band and gloves. The woollen trade was then the staple commodity of Exeter, and *every* branch of it was an honourable occupation, and those engaged in it always held a good position in the city. Many cadets of the county families became identified with it.

I find by reference to the late John Camden Hotten's "Original Lists" of the American emigrants compiled with much labour from documents at the Record Office, that John Sanford originally went to *Barbadoes*, and that he left that island for Virginia in the ship "*Barbados*," James Cock, commandant, October 1, 1679. The Parish Registers of St. Andrews', Barbadoes, of this date show that "Lieut. John Sandiford" had 75 acres of land there, 1 man servant, and 33 negroes. I have given the *real* name of testatrix and her relatives. The abstract of the will shows, therefore, how a member of an Exeter family left his old home late in the seventeenth century and settled in the New World, and will doubtless be interesting to more than one American reader.

As I have previously remarked, there are, or rather were, several sorts of "Peculiar Courts"—such as Royal Peculiars, which were under the immediate jurisdiction of the Crown, and Peculiars which formerly belonged to monasteries and afterwards passed into lay hands. In some lordships or seignories, the lord, by prescription, had the power of proving the wills of his tenants, and in some manors the steward of the manor had a similar prescriptive right. In certain boroughs, such as Exeter, the mayors had by custom, the probate of the wills of burgesses, and there are many bundles of old wills still preserved in the muniment-room of Exeter Guildhall. In all the dioceses there are certain Ecclesiastical Peculiar

the greater Courts I have already sufficiently referred; but there are many minor ones, the existence of which may cause sore perplexity to the impatient hunter.

Patience is indeed a virtue when searching for any particular will. It is always well, if there is any difficulty in finding the required document, to ascertain at once something as to the history of the parish in which the testator lived. It may have been "Peculiar" of the Dean, or of the Dean and Chapter of the diocese. Then the will may very possibly be discovered by searching the calendars of the Peculiar Courts of one or other of these functionaries; or the patronage of the Church, together with the rectorial tithes, may be in the hands of the Sub-dean, or of the "Chanter" of the Cathedral Church; and in some dioceses, such as Salisbury, these dignitaries had "Peculiar Courts," in which the wills of the parishioners were wont to be proved. It is very much to be regretted that these insignificant courts ever existed; parties whose wills were proved in them are frequently considered to have died intestate. Most of the wills belonging to Ecclesiastical Peculiars, however, are now lodged in the various District Probate Courts, and may be there seen and consulted. A list of the various Courts of "Peculiars" in the province of Canterbury was printed in the "*Valor Ecclesiasticus*," or survey of ecclesiastical property, at the Reformation, anno 1535. A copy of this "*Valor*" may be seen at the British Museum,

and copies of it were also supplied to many of the large public or proprietary libraries throughout the country. It was published by order of the Record Commissioners. A list of Courts and Peculiars throughout all England may also be seen and consulted in "Gwynne's Law relating to the Duties on Probates" (London: 1836, 8vo, p. 201).

All the Courts to which I have referred above were abolished by Act of Parliament in 1857, chiefly through the energy and determination of the first Lord Westbury. An unsuccessful attempt to carry out this reform had been previously made by several Administrations, and it was ultimately effected in the face of great opposition from the interests involved. The Court of Probate, as it now is, was then established, and it includes all the ancient Prerogative, Diocesan, and Peculiar Courts, and it may safely be said that the majority of English wills, though unfortunately not all, may be found either in the Principal Registry at Somerset House, or in the thirty-nine District Registries in connection with it now distributed over England and Wales.

Scattered wills are to be found in such places as the Record Office, Lambeth Palace, and similar depositories. Many wills were enrolled in London at the Court of Hustings from the reign of Henry I. to that of James I., and these are, I believe, preserved at Guildhall. They are all carefully indexed.

During the Commonwealth, there are usual breaks in the calendars of the various Courts.

een 1652 and 1660. This was due to the anarchy and confusion of those unhappy times; by an ordinance of the Parliament in 1653, judges were appointed for the probate of wills and grant of administrations in every county and city of England and Wales for six months, and these duties were continued by similar subsequent ordinances until the Restoration. No Registration is to be found of any of the wills proved by these functionaries, but the probates are frequently discovered amongst family deeds and archives.

The following memorandum from the first page of an old calendar of wills will be interesting to many of my readers. The writer was Philip Atherton, Registrar for the Archdeaconry of Totnes, in Devonshire. He says: "This booke goes home to 1647 beinge in the tyme of the greatt rebellion agst. King Charles the 1st, which began in 1642. In which war was a Captⁿ of foote for the King, my eldest brother, Edward Atherton, Captaine of Horse, slaine at Marston Moore fight, and my youngest brother ensigne, who came with the Duke of Alby——Junke from Scotland to London.

"PHIL. ATHERTON Reg^{tr}."

In searching the Calendars of Wills, various letters will be found after the names of testators; these indicate the kind of document preserved, "W or T" for will, "A" for administration, "I" for inventory, "A/c" for account. The inventories are often exceedingly valuable, as they frequently describe every

article of furniture and plate in the residence of the deceased, and even his horses, and other stock both alive and dead. Debts too are frequently mentioned as due from members of the family not referred to in the will, and they should always be examined closely.

An administration, or admon., as it is usually styled, is a very formidable-looking document at first sight, and the amateur hunter should at once save his time by procuring an official explanation of it. He will find that the preamble is the same in all instances, and that by glancing at one particular place in the document he will at once readily discover the name of the deceased and of the person to whom administration was granted, together with the degree of relationship of the latter to the former. The names of the sureties to the bond should also be noticed, these too are frequently relatives. An administration bond, previously to 1733, was invariably in Latin. The probates attached to wills were also in the same language; but, as they are all identical in form, their contents will be readily arrived at by an intelligent person with sufficient classical knowledge to interpret the words expressive of affinity.

When extracting wills for pedigree purposes, it will be found useful to tabulate the information derived from each document, at the foot of the abstract. It will then be seen at a glance how far each is likely to assist the "hunter."

It will explain my meaning better if I give

ample of a "genealogical" abstract, which will serve as a model.

An abstract should be as concise as an heraldicazon, and should contain all necessary information in the fewest possible words:—

William Brown, of Staverton in the County of Devon, yeoman—will dated 20th June, 1693—mentions his father William Brown decd, his mother, Anne, and his Uncle Thomas Smith, "my mother's brother;" mentions his freehold Estate at Ipplepen. He gives to his three sons, John, William, & James, £10 each, to his daughter Anne, wife of William Jones, £25, and to his grandchildren, Mary & Kate Jones, "a Sheep apeece." To his daughter-in-law Anne, wife of his son William, his Silver Tankard, & to his son, his grandson, Thomas, £10.

He leaves the Ipplepen Estate to his eldest son John for life, with remainder to his said grandson Thomas, failing Male Heirs of his said son John. Residue to said John, who is sole Exor.

Signed "WM. BROWN."

Witnesses, THOMAS LONG.

MARY WILSON.



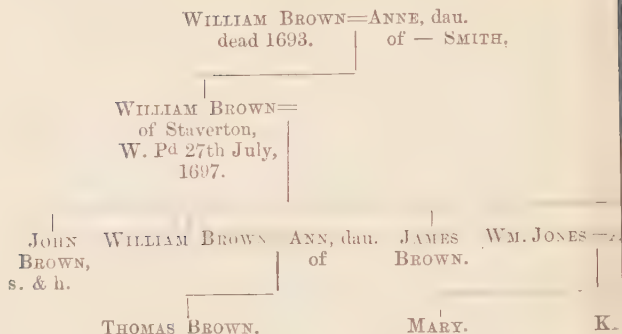
Seal, if any, should be noticed and described.

Proved at Exeter,

"Pec. Ct Dean & Chapter," 27th July, 1697.

Under £300.*

* Staverton was a Peculiar of the D. & C. of Exeter.



It will be seen that this short abstract also furnishes some particulars as to four generations. Now it will be easy to consult other wills of the Brown family, and, by adopting the plan I recommend, to ultimately piece together the various fragments of pedigree like a child's puzzle.

Previously to the introduction of railroads, people of the yeoman and ordinary country-gentleman class seldom went far out of their own immediate district for a wife, and the name of testator's wife, and his daughter-in-law "Ann," will have to be looked for in the registers of Staverton or of some adjacent parish.

Parish Registers were procured through the instigation of Cromwell Lord Essex in 1536. In many dioceses they were not commenced until 1537. They are, of course, most valuable for Genealogical purposes, and it is to be regretted that many of the earlier ones, especially in country parishes, have perished from damp or neglect. A clergyman, if

goodnatured, will generally permit a search to an accredited person, but he is entitled to a legal fee of one shilling the first year, and sixpence for every year afterwards. He can also charge two shillings and sixpence for a Certificate, and one penny for the stamp. Most Clergymen are unwilling, even if they permit a free search, to allow their Registers to be consulted without the presence of an Official, and this cannot be wondered at since they are responsible for their safe custody. This Official, usually the parish clerk, must be reimbursed for his expenditure of time—consequently, in general instances, the inspection of Parochial Registers, although very necessary, is rather costly. There are in some cases transcripts of Registers to be found in the Office of the Bishop's Registrar, but these are not always reliable, and are sometimes in great confusion, besides which they are not verified as a rule. Transcripts of Modern Registers, duly certified, are now sent quarterly to Somerset House.

The Registers of the Bishops of the various dioceses should also be searched for Marriage Licences, these frequently afford very valuable clues, and permission to see the books containing the notes of them may usually be obtained. In addition to the notes of the Licences, the same volumes frequently contain Notes of Institutions, Citations, Oaths, and Licences for practising medicine and teaching schools, and afford a mass of local genealogical information which it is impossible to

over-estimate. Many of these Registers have of 11 years been published, and such as have been printed may be seen and examined at the British Museum and frequently in the Libraries of the Cathedral towns with which they are connected.

The Public Record Office in Fetter Lane, Fleet Street, is now open to the public. A person is only to enter his name and address in a book provided for the purpose, and to take his seat in "round room," or "long room," of that extensive institution, and he will receive the greatest courtesy and attention from the Staff of Officials, whose duty it is to provide him with the manuscript he may wish to see, and from which he will be permitted to take notes. If, however, a visit to London is inconvenient, it will be better to delegate this part of the work to a "Record Agent." There are many persons in London and elsewhere well acquainted with the Public Records, and with the other great depositories of original deeds, who make it their business to search for any requisite information. Their fees vary according to their aptitude and experience, but a client can always make up his mind as to the amount he intends to expend, and make his arrangements with them accordingly. A Record Agent has no official status whatever, but he is usually well acquainted with the class of deeds in which the information is likely to be found, and can generally see at a glance the nature of a document, and being familiar with its form he will speedily arrive at

contents, and thus discover in an hour that which it might take an amateur days to find out for himself. The most useful class of Records to the Genealogist are, perhaps, the Fine and Close Rolls and the "Inquisitiones Post-mortem," but there are many others which it is impossible to particularise here, from which the most valuable information may be derived by one who has the time and energy requisite to unearth them. A great deal, too, may be extracted from the Calendars, but those at the Record Office are by no means perfect at present, nor are they arranged upon the simple and easily to be understood plan of those at the British Museum. For a detailed description of the many valuable deeds preserved both at the Record Office and British Museum, I would refer my readers to Sim's "*Manual for the Genealogist, Topographer, and Antiquary*," a most admirable volume, but it must be borne in mind that for nearly all the old Records, which used to be stored in various parts of London, such as Westminster Abbey, Carleton Ride, &c., &c., are now collected at Fetter Lane. A very valuable collection of records, relating chiefly to Clergymen, are preserved in the Library of Lambeth Palace.

"The *Inquisitiones Post-mortem*," as implied by their name, are the minutes of enquiries taken upon oath as to the property of persons deceased. They give particulars as to the date of death, as to estates and next heir, and the age of the said heir at the time of his succession to the property referred to.

Calendars of these Inquisitions have been printed. In the British Museum (MS. Harl. 624) ,there is a copy of some rolls, belonging to a period thirty-three years prior to the earliest Inquisitio Post-mortem. These refer to twelve counties, and afford similar information, they are of the date of 1185, and were compiled for the purpose of ascertaining the warrenships, reliefs, and other profits due to the Crown from widows and orphans of its tenants in capite minutely describing their ages, heirship, and value of the lands. This document was published by the late Mr. S. Grimaldi.

Deeds apparently of gift, but really of sale, leases and similar documents relating to family property, usually contain many particulars valuable to a genealogist engaged in searching out his pedigree. Court Rolls of Manors, deeds relating to Feoffee lands in Counties, Parishes, Old Rate Books, and even Churchward Accounts, Monuments, Grave Stones, and Brass Plates should always be carefully inspected whenever opportunity offers. I should recommend any one unacquainted with old handwriting, if he seriously intends to undertake an investigation for himself, to provide himself, as a preliminary measure, with a copy of "*Wright's Court Hand Restored*," the Student's Assistant in reading old deeds, charters, and records. Examples of all the varieties of handwriting, from William the Conqueror down to the reign of Elizabeth, are there given, and the variations and contractions are carefully explained. After a li

telligent study of this valuable handbook, that which at first sight appears difficult and unintelligible, will soon become plain and easy.

It must be remembered, however, that legal documents, or Episcopal, or Parochial Records, were scarcely ever written in English until the 6th year of the reign of George II.—1732. The Amateur, therefore, if he wishes to successfully search these, should have, at all events, a superficial knowledge of the Latin tongue.

SPECIMENS OF ANCIENT HANDWRITING.

An example of the handwriting of the first part of the 17th Century. (Chapt. House Exon. MS. 3532).

Adam Copleston of Copleston married
the daughter of — & by her had
ysse John Copleston his eldest Sonne

“Adam Coplestone, of Coplestone, married the daughter of —, and by her had yssue John Copleston, his eldest sonne.”

Hec est final concordia facta in Curia Dunelm
Regis apud Eborac

“Hec est finalis concordia facta in Curia omnium regum apud Notingham.”—Law hand, Richard I.

Three and Thirteth yere of the Reigne
of our Soueraigne Ladie Elizabeth

“Three and thirteth yere of the reigne of
Soueraigne Ladie Elizabeth.”

CHAPTER XI.

THE HERALDS' COLLEGE.

Her^{al}ds of England—Incorporation of the College of Arms—Kings of Arms—Heralds—Pursuivants—Their Dress—Heralds' College Library—Fees—Scotch Heralds—Irish Heralds.

THE Herald's of England received their first Charter of Incorporation from Richard III., by letters patent, dated March 2nd, 1483. Previously to this they had been attached to the Royal Household, or to that of some nobleman of High Rank; their fees had been settled some years previously by Henry IV., Sept. 1408. They were then allowed at a coronation of a King of England £100, and their robes of Scarlet, of a Queen's, 100 marcs, with their liveries; at displaying the Royal banner in camp or field, 100 marcs; at knighting a prince, 40 marcs; for displaying the banners of the nobility, fees according to the degree of the noble, from £20 for a Duke to £5 for a Baron. At the great festivals of the Church they had also fees. "Garter" claimed the "uppermost robe" of nobles and Knights at Creation or installation, which the owners had to redeem. All their other fees were in proportion. The dress of a King-at-Arms then consisted of a long gown trimmed with fur, with a surcoat or cassock, and over all the "Tabard" emblazoned with the Royal Arms. This Tabard is still

retained, and is worn at the opening of Parliaments and at other State ceremonials. The modern uniform worn beneath the Tabard, or without it, on ordinary occasions, consists of a Scarlet "Swallow Tail" Coat braided with gold, Blue Trousers with broad gold stripes, a "Chapeau bras," and a Court Sword. The Kings have Crowns, and carry sceptres, and wear round their necks golden Chains, or Collars, with Medals. They also have Arms or Seals of Office, which they impale with their own, as I have said already. The Heralds have Silver Collars of SS. The Tabards of the Pursuivants are less costly than those of the Heralds, and these, with the other insignia of their respective offices, apart from the uniform, are still supplied from the "great wardrobe," that is at the expense of the State.

When the Heralds were incorporated they received as their official residence a house called "Pulteney Inn," in the parish of All Saints. This house is also called "Cold-Harbour." A Chaplain was also appointed them, with an annual income of £20. The Charter granted them by Richard III. was ultimately confirmed by his successors.

The Duke of Norfolk was then, as his successor is now, the Earl Marshal; at his request the grant of "Cold-Harbour" had been made, and when he lost his life, together with his master, at Bosworth Fight, the Heralds experienced a double loss. Garter seemed to have claimed "Cold-Harbour" as his private residence, and how long he retained possession of it is

uncertain, but Henry VIII., after he had taken possession of Durham House, the town residence of the Bishop Palatine, gave Cold-Harbour to Bishop Tunstall to reside in. The Herald's then migrated to an old monastic building known as the Cell of our Lady of Ronceval, near Charing Cross, where they were allowed to remain on sufferance until Edward VI. granted the building to Sir Thomas Cawarden. This monarch, however, gave them a charter, dated June 4th, 1549, and designed to have established them in "Derby House," then belonging to Lord Derby, and which had been obtained from that nobleman in exchange for lands at Knowsley, adjoining his Lordship's Park there. The death of the King, however, prevented the due execution of the conveyance, and it was left for Queen Mary to carry out her Royal brother's intentions.

Upon July 18th, 1554, she gave them this house, situate in the parish of S. Bennet and S. Peter, and opposite S. Bennet's Church, in which several of the Herald's have been since interred. Her Majesty made the grant to enable the Herald's "to assemble together and consult and agree amongst themselves for the good of the faculty, and that the Records and Rolls of Arms might be more safely and conveniently deposited."

There they have continued to assemble together until now. The building was destroyed in the Great Fire of London in 1666, but all the records and documents had been removed to Whitehall, and,

therefore, fortunately escaped. The house was built chiefly at the cost of the Heralds, who gave their fees for the purpose, from the designs of Christopher Wren, and it is still the official residence of the Officers of Arms and the depository of the valuable collections of genealogical documents. There they still hold, on the first Thursday of each month, their "Chapter" meetings, where all matters of Heraldic are determined by a majority of voice. There are occasionally special Chapters for the despatch of urgent business. A Herald and a Pursuivant attend daily in the Public Office outside the Library to receive applications as to Searches or Grants of Arms, and these are said to be "In waiting."

Any one anxious for Heraldic information, however, can consult any or either of the Officers of Arms in their private rooms or Offices which are all included in the College. A fresh grant of Arms is obtained by Petition to the Earl Marshal, who is the Supreme head under the Sovereign of the English Heralds, and the Office is held as of Hereditary right by His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, who will, if there be no reason to the contrary, direct his warrant to the Kings of Arms to make the required concession. The grant must be expedited through one of the Heralds or Pursuivants.

The Three Kings of Arms are—

Garter.

Clarencieux.

Norroy.

There are six Heralds—

Somerset.

Chester.

Windsor.

Richmond.

Lancaster.

York.

And four Pursuivants (pronounced Pursuivants)—

Rouge Croix.

Rouge Dragon.

Blue Mantle.

Portcullis.

*Gar*ter, who presides over the College, was appointed by Henry V., and was placed by that monarch over the rest of the Heralds. He has two distinct capacities; one relative to the Order of the Garter, the other as Head of the College of Arms. He has power to appoint an herald as his deputy, and must be a native of England and a gentleman bearing arms. It was anciently held that he was neither to be a Knight nor a Clergyman, but in these days *Gar*ter usually receives the honour of Knighthood. The present respected head of the College is Sir Albert Wm. Woods, and his style is "*Gar*ter Principal King of Arms."

The Office of Clarencieux was probably created by Henry V. (although some think by Edward III.) It was originally, it is thought, attached to the household of the Duke of Clarence, and hence his

name. He has charge of all matters Heraldic South of the Trent.

Norroy, whose Office is also of very ancient Creation and is traced by Edmondson as far back as to the reign of Edward II., has the same privilege North of the Trent that Clarencieux has in the South. The Office of *Chester* Herald was in existence as far back as the reign of Richard II., when Cheshire was erected into a Principality.

York Herald was probably created either by Richard III. or Edward IV., and his badge is the White Rose. The Office of *Windsor* is known to have been founded by Edward III. That of *Somerset* was created 9th of Richard III., *Richmond* by Henry VII., and *Lancaster* by Henry IV., and revived by Henry VII. The Badge of *Lancaster* Herald is a Red Rose.

Rouge Croix, Pursuivant of Arms, whose name is borrowed from the colour of S. George's Cross, was first created by Henry V. *Blue Mantle* is so called from the colour of the Garter worn by the Knights-Companions of that most Noble Order; his office is very ancient, but nothing is known of his predecessors, if any, before the reign of Richard III.

Henry VII., upon the night of his coronation, created the office of *Rouge Dragon*, in memory of the banner with this device upon it which he had displayed at Bosworth. Henry VII. created the Pursuivant known as "*Portcullis*," which was the Royal badge derived from the Somersets.

Besides the Heralds and Pursuivants in "ordinary," as they are termed, there have been many Heralds Extraordinary, such as Falcon and Leicester Heralds, Rouge, Rose, and Blanche Sanglier Pursuivants, &c., &c. An Herald Extraordinary is still occasionally appointed by the Duke of Norfolk, with whom rests the patronage of the appointments, and the present *Surrey Herald* "Extraordinary" is an instance of this. Heralds Extraordinary are, however, outside the Chapter of the College, and are not permitted to expedite a grant of arms, conduct a search, or transact other business. With the exception of Garter, the official incomes of the Heralds and Pursuivants is almost nominal, the actual income, however, is augmented by participation in fees upon the creation of fresh Peers, advancements to Orders of Knighthood, &c. In such division the Heralds receive twice as much as the Pursuivants, and the Kings of Arms twice as much as the Heralds. Their other emoluments depend upon the amount of their "private business," as it is termed, which arises from the application of individuals on all occasions upon which they may require their services, to prove or examine pedigrees, to procure grants or exemplifications of Arms, changes of name by Royal Licence, Patents for Supporters, to furnish copies of Pedigrees from the Records of the College, to collect, record, or trace genealogies, or to prove right to titles or succession to property by the latter means. Every individual

Member of the College, from Garter to the junior Pursuivant, has an equal right to accept private commissions of this nature. The application is made either to the Herald and Pursuivant in waiting, or else to some particular officer who may be known to the applicant either personally or by introduction, who in this case has, of course, the profit attending the business required to be transacted, after he has paid the necessary *public* fees. Thus each Officer of the College has his own private clients, with whom any interference by a brother officer would be contrary to the rules of the College. Besides Visitation Books, Pedigrees of Peers and Gentry, Funeral Certificates, Docquets or Copies of all Grants of Arms and similar Official Documents, there is a vast collection in the Library of MS. volumes, containing an endless number of Pedigrees and Arms, Abstracts of Wills and Records, Copies of Parish Registers &c., &c., which comprehend the accumulated labour of Glover, Camden, Vincent, Dugdale, and other distinguished Antiquarians, both in the College and outside it. I need scarcely repeat, therefore, what I have previously said, that application should certainly be made here at an early period of any genealogical enquiry if it is intended to prosecute seriously.

The Ordinary Fees for a Fresh Grant of Arms amount to £76 10s. An Ordinary Enquiry Fee or Search for a Coat of Arms only costs a few shillings. General searches, too, are equally moderate, as are

e charges for copying a Pedigree. The cost of a licence for Change of Name, exclusive of the stamp, a little over £44.

There is an idea that an application to the Herald's' College really means a vast outlay. This is not necessarily so. The official fees are fixed, and are the same in all cases, and as to the private expense, a thing has to be done it had better be done well, and I venture to say that it will be economical in the long run to place business of the nature of which I am treating into the hands of competent gentlemen, who have all the necessary materials to transact it properly, rather than trust to ignorant or designing people who, as long as they are able to supply something for the money they receive, are not apt to be so particular what that something is. Therefore, should any of my readers wish to ascertain his real right to the armorials he has been accustomed to, I most strongly recommend him to keep his head towards the *East* and not to the *West* when he sets out to make the inquiry. He will not find the windows of the College decorated with all the pomp and display of fictitious Heraldry, but he will find inside them a library which contains something *more* than the volumes of Burke and Papworth, and he will certainly obtain a courteous reception and authentic information.

The Herald's' or Lyon Office of Scotland consists of One King of Arms, who is styled "Lord Lyon," and six Heralds—Snowdon, Albany, Ross, Rothesay,

Marchmont, and Islay, and Five Pursuivants, viz. Unicorn, Carrick, Kintyre, Ormond, and Bute. The official who transacts the duties of Registrar is called “Lyon Clerk Depute.”

Ireland has one King of Arms, “Ulster”—an office which has been long filled by Sir Bernard Burke, a well-known compiler of the Peerage, Baronetage, and Landed Gentry, &c., &c. He is styled “Ulster King of Arms.” There are two Heralds, Dublin and County, and two Pursuivants, Athlone, and S. Patrick; the Office is at Dublin Castle.

CHAPTER XII.

BADGES, REBUSES, AND MERCHANTS' MARKS.

Badges, Antiquity of—William de Redvers—The Courtenays—The original intention of Badges—Accompanied with Mottoes—Royal Badges—Edward the Black Prince—Plume of Prince of Wales—Personal Badges—Courtenay Badge—Rebuses—Bishop Oldham and others—Merchants' Marks. Their origin. What they should not be Like.

BADGES are intimately associated with Heraldry, and appear to have been frequently employed to distinguish particular families long before the use of memorial bearings had become general. It is probable that many of the earlier Coats of Arms with which we are conversant were imitated from the badges which had been in use by the ancestors of their owners previously to the close of the 12th century, when, as I have already remarked in my introductory chapter, Heraldry, as a science, seems to have been first introduced into this country.

Before this we frequently find examples of Seals attached to deeds or other instruments which bear such devices as Lions, Buckles, Cornish Choughs, Galleys, Swans, Garbs (Sheaves of Wheat), and similar objects both animate and inanimate, all of which, as shown in previous pages, have since had their place amongst common charges, and when we read of arms attributed to such or such a person during

the first hundred years after the conquest, we may safely conclude that the individual in question never heard of them himself, but that they were invented for him by the heralds, or assumed by some descendant of his, who utilised the badge or cognizance on his seal, when adopting true hereditary armorial bearings, long after his sword had rusted in its scabbard and his soul had betaken itself to the company of the saints.

As an instance of this, I may adduce a deed of William de Redvers, commonly called William Vernon, 6th Earl of Devon, 1166. The device on his Seal to an undated deed, in which he conveys land to Robert Worthe, of Worthe, near Tiverton (whose descendants in the elder line still reside there), consists of three Roundles, and over them a label with three points. The death of this William de Vernon occurred 11th Sept., 1207 (although it is usually believed that he died in 1216, in which year his Grandson Baldwin, having attained his majority, succeeded to the Earldom). Therefore, we have in this Seal not only a very early instance of the use of the label, but also the origin of the Arms which are still used by the Courtenays—"Or, 3 Torteaux." Robert de Courtenay married his daughter Maud, and through this marriage, whether rightly or wrongly, as I have remarked elsewhere, the Courtenays ultimately acquired the Earldom of Devon. Some may think that this Seal is a true Armorial Seal; I myself incline to the idea that it is merely

large, but whether, upon this occasion, William de Vernon used his own Seal, or borrowed that of his in-law, Robert de Courtenay, remains open to question. When speaking of Baldwin de Redvers, who succeeded to this Earldom in 1216, Camden says, "This nobleman also changed the griffin charging a little beast which his ancestors used in their Seal into a Scutcheon Or, lion rampant Az.;" and in the Harleian MSS., No. 1441, a coloured sketch is given of a Coat ("Gules, a Griffin segreant") which it is stated was borne *by the first seven Earls of the name*. This Griffin was evidently the badge used by the Earls of Devon in the Elder line. William de Vernon, to whom I have referred, was not of the Elder line, being a younger brother of Richard 3rd Earl, nor need the badge have been necessarily hereditary, but that the Heralds employed the device on an ancient Seal for the purpose of charging the coat referred to in the MS., is sufficiently clear from the fact that the Seal of Baldwin de Redvers, 1st Earl, appendant to his foundation died, dated 1266, of the Priory of St. James at Exeter, bears the representation of a small animal, apparently a dog, standing thereon, a griffin, both looking towards Sinister, and surrounded with a Scroll inscribed, *Sigillum Baldowini Com. Xonie.*" This Seal is preserved in Dugdale, "*Monasticon Anglicanum*," and elsewhere. That the Earls of Devon of the Redvers family at one time used the Coat already blazoned and founded upon this seal appears certain, but how

long it was employed by them as an Armorial Bearing is not so certain. Baldwin the Eighth, and 11th Earl of his name, who died about 1260, seems to have finally adopted another Coat Or, a Lion Rampant Az., still borne by Courtenay, Earl of Devon, whose arms may be thus blazoned: Quarterly 1st and 4th Or, three Torteaux, Courtenay; Second and 3rd Or, a Lion Rampant Az. Redvers. The present Earls of Devon, not being of the Elder line, the use of the label, long a distinctive feature in their arms, has been discontinued.

Badges were originally intended to be placed upon banners, ensigns, caparisons, and upon the breasts or shoulders of Retainers, Tenantry, Servants, and other attendants; and in days before the establishment of a regular Army they thus served to distinguish the followers of any particular Knight. And it will be seen at once that in the days of intestine commotions which were at one time so prevalent in this country, they must have been singularly useful for being thoroughly well known and understood; they served at once to identify the partisans of either side, and, just as the Knight, when his features and form were hidden by his Armour, was known by his Shield, Surcoat, and Crest, so were his followers known by their badges, and without some such marks it would have been impossible to have discriminated friend from foe.

Badges differ from Armorial Bearings, in that they can not only be assumed at will, but that they

o complete in themselves and have not the usual accessories of the latter. They are simple figures embroidered or stamped upon some portion of the clothing or equipment, just as at the present day the town, and in particular cases some special distinction, such as an Eagle, a Castle, the Holy Lamb, or the Harp, is worn by English Regiments. Occasionally they are accompanied with a Motto, and have in past times usually been adopted to commemorate some remarkable circumstance or exploit.

The Kings of England were in the habit of using badges from a very early period down to the reign of Queen Anne.

William Rufus is said to have used a cinq-foil, and a double quatre-foil, which has been attributed to Henry I., appears as the fastening of the robe on the effigie, which is supposed to represent him, on the north side of the principal entrance to Rochester Cathedral.

The "Sagittarius" (half man and half horse) was, probably, the Badge of King Stephen, who reigned between the years 1135 and 1154, although I should remark that "Gules, 3 Sagittarii Or," have been ascribed to him as Arms, and are probably as authentic as the Heraldic achievements of our first parents, Adam and Eve, which I have previously noticed. With the Plantagenets, we get a really established instance of a Badge in the "Plantainista," or broom plant, from which they derive their name, and which was adopted by Henry II., it

is said, because his father, Geoffrey of Anjou, usually wore a sprig of it in his cap. (*Fig. 104.*) The robe



104 .

Planta Genista.
Badge of Henry II.

this Monarch, on the monument of him at Fontevraud, is profusely ornamented with a double quarter foil, similar to that already noticed in connection with his Grandfather at Rochester. Richard I., John, and Henry III., all employed the Badge of a Star and Crescent. (*Fig. 105.*) The first of these monarchs used several other devices, such as a Star of thirteen rays and a Crescent, and a mailed arm grasping a broken lance with the Motto, "Christo Duce."



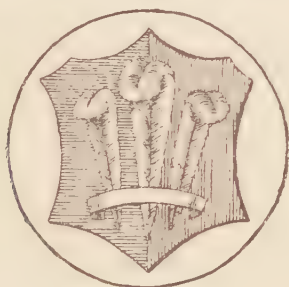
105

Badge of Richard I., John, & Henry III.

With Edward I. we get the first instance of the Heraldic Rose as a Badge, which has in some form or other been preserved to the present day.

on, Edward II., used a Castle, probably in allusion to his Mother, Eleanor of Castile.

Edward III. is said to have added Supporters to the Royal Arms, but the fact is doubtful. He it was, however, who first introduced the Arms of France to the English Shield, in 1340, having laid claim to the Sovereignty of that country in 1337. He used several badges, such as rays descending from a cloud, the stump of a tree, a falcon, a Gryphon, a fleur-de-lis, and a single ostrich feather. His Son, the Black Prince, placed the three Ostrich feathers, now



106

Ostrich Feathers
In a Window in Exeter Cathedral

familiar to all of us, as a badge upon a Shield which he was in the habit of using at Tournaments, instead of his battle shield which was duly emblazoned with the Royal Arms.

The tradition as to his having taken these feathers in a fight from the blind King of Bohemia, is entirely unsupported by any contemporary authority, the

probability is that he assumed them out of deference to his Mother, Queen Philippa of Hainault. The Comte of Ostrevant belonged to the eldest Sons of this house, and in an inventory of plate which belonged to Queen Philippa is one piece which is described as “an alms’ dish, enamelled at the bottom with a black Escutcheon with *Ostrich* feathers.” This is referred to by Sir N. H. Nicholas (*Archæologia*, Vol. xxxi., pp. 350, 384).

It is noteworthy that the *King* himself, as well as his Son, used the Ostrich feathers as a badge, which seems to support the idea as to the Queen’s connection with them. The Prince himself particularly calls them a badge in his will, by which he directs twelve shields of brass, “*dusze escuchons de latone*,” each a foot long, to be placed round his tomb; upon six of these were to be his arms, and on the other six some Ostrich plumes, “*des plumes d’ostruce*.” Further on in the will he directs that his body shall be met at the West Gate of Canterbury by two chargers, fully caparisoned and mounted by two riders in complete armour, each bearing a Shield “*L’un pur la guerre de nos armez entiere quartellez et l’autre pur la paix de noz bages des plumes d’ostruce*”—which ancient French may be thus translated: “One for war, with our Arms quarterly; that is, France and England—the other for peace, with our badges of Ostrich plumes.”

The ostrich feathers were used as a badge by John of Ghent and Thomas of Woodstock, Sons of

Edward III., by Richard II., and also by the Princes of York and Lancaster, as well as by the Tudor and Stuart Sovereigns. Since the time of James I., they have, however, been regarded as the Special Badge of the Prince of Wales.



107

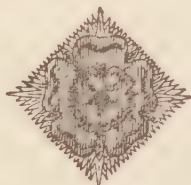
Badge of Richard II.

In addition to the Badges of his Grandfather, Richard II. used a white Hart, and the Sun in splendour, or behind a cloud. Henry IV., the first monarch of the House of Lancaster, besides the well-known Red Rose, used the Columbine flower, and



108

Collar of S.S.



109

Lancaster Rose.



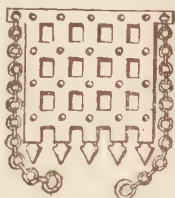
110

Columbine Flower.

Badges of the House of Lancaster.

the Collar of S.S., and he sometimes employed a white Swan, an Eagle, also the Brush of a fox, and

a crowned panther. He too occasionally adopted the Crescent to mark his descent from Henry II.



111

*Portcullis.**The Beaufort Badge.*

and the Stock of a tree, as used by his Grandfather Edward III. (Behind the Hart, *Fig. 107.*)

Henry V. had rather an elaborate badge, which may be seen on the Cornice of his tomb in Westminster.



112

Chained Antelope and Swan (a Fire-Beacon betw.)

Badge of Henry V. :

Abbey ; it consisted of a fire beacon between a chained antelope and a white Swan similarly chained.

Henry VI. added to other badges used by his house two ostrich feathers in saltire. His supporters are usually two white antelopes, but occasionally the dexter supporter is a lion, the Sinister a Panther.

his Panther properly seems to belong to the Beauforts, really an illegitimate branch of the House of Lancaster, being descended from John of Ghent and Catherine Swynford, but they were legitimated by letters patent of Richard II., by Act of Parliament, and by Papal decree. Henry VI. is said to have first adopted the motto, "Dieu et Mon Droit," but it had been previously used for ages as a war cry certainly from the reign of Richard I. Edward IV. used the White Rose of York, which, with the falcon perched in a fetterlock, or handcuff, are the peculiar badges of his house. There are certain other emblems, such as a White Lion, a Black Bull, and a Black Dragon, besides the White Hart and the Sun in Splendour, used by his predecessor Richard II., which were rather personal distinctions of different members of the family, but which he occasionally employed. Thus the Black Bull was used by him in memory of his descent from Lionel of Antwerp, Duke of Clarence, whilst the White Lion



113

The Harpy and Rose.

Badge of Richard III.



114

Tudor Rose.

as the Badge of his Great Grandfather, Mortimer, Earl of March. A Harpy, holding in her dexter

claw a white rose stalked and leaved, is another Badge of the House of York. Edward IV. seems to have more than once changed his "Supporters" and to have utilised several of his badges for the same purpose.

The personal badge of Richard III., Duke of Gloster, was the White Boar, and two of these animals supported his Arms.

Henry VII., after his accession to the Crown, and his union with Elizabeth of York, used the Heraldic Rose, divided per pale and per fess into four quarters: 1st and 4th quarters red, 2nd and 3rd quarters white, to signify that under his rule the rival factions



115

*Crown and Bush.
Badge of Henry VII.*

York and Lancaster were united. (*Fig. 114.*) He also used the Portcullis, emblem of the Beauforts already referred to, and from whom he was descended. A Fleur de Lis, a Red Dragon, and a White Greyhound were also employed by him, but one of his best known badges was the Bush, with the Crown over it, and with the cypher "H.R.," in allusion to the

well-known story as to his having been crowned upon the field of Bosworth, with the Crown from King Richard's Helmet, which is said to have been found there after the fight, secreted under a Hawthorn bush.

The succeeding Monarchs of the House of Tudor used the Rose figured above, with some varieties in the arrangement of its colours, and which is known as the "Tudor Rose." Henry VIII. substituted a White Cock for the Hawthorn Bush, and also used the White Greyhound, his Queen, Catherine of Aragon, had a Double Rose, a Pomegranate, and sometimes a Sheaf of Arrows. Anne Boleyn em-



116

Badge of Catherine Parr.

employed a Falcon, with Sceptre and Crown, standing behind a bunch of twelve red and white roses. Jane Seymour, a circular Castle of two floors, over the gateway the hawthorn bush crowned, upon the roof a Phoenix between a white and red rose on either side. Katherine Parr had a curious device of a maiden's head and bust crowned and naissant—that is, rising from the centre of a Tudor Rose. (*Fig. 116.*) Edward VI. reverted to the Sun in Splendour,

whilst his Sister Mary adopted her mother's Badge. Her own peculiar device was a demi-rose, white, with



117

*Rose Impaled with Sheaf of Arrows,
Surrounded with Rays.*

a red centre and parted per pale from a sheaf of arrows bound together with a golden cord, the whole in a circle, surrounded with rays, and surmounted by a Crown. (*Fig. 117.*) Elizabeth used the Falcon and the Sceptre of Anne Boleyn, and added a motto to the Tudor Rose, "*Rosa Sine Spina*"—a rose without a Thorn.

With the exception of Henry VIII., who used his own Badges, the Red Dragon and the White Greyhound, as supporters, the Tudor Monarchs employed the Lion and Dragon as a rule, but Henry VIII., at different times, used other badges, such as the Cockatrice and the Bull; and Elizabeth occasionally went back to her Grandfather's White Greyhound as a sinister supporter. She also used the words "*Semper Paratum*" as a personal motto.

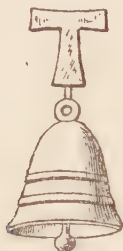
With the accession of the Stuarts, certain Badges were adopted, which have since become national, and with which we are most of us familiar.

James I. used the Fleur de lis crowned, the Rose mounted by a Crown, the Thistle crowned, a Rose and Thistle dimidiated, the Thistle being the national Badge of Scotland, as the Shamrock is of Ireland. He also used the Irish Harp, surmounted by a Crown. All these were continued by his successors. Queen Ann was the last Monarch who used a personal badge, and she adopted the Rose and Thistle flowing from one branch to commemorate the Union with Scotland in 1707.

It will be seen that the origin of many of the signs used for Inns and Taverns may be traced to these Badges. I have been the more particular in describing them as they are so frequently found in the ornamental portions of ancient buildings, and of course afford evidence as to the date of their erection, as to the period when repairs or alterations were effected in them.

Many families, such as the Wakes, Bowens, Lacys, Affords, and Bouchiers, used Knots as Badges. Some of these illustrations will be found on a previous page; these knots were frequently employed in the ornamentation of Bosses in the roofs of Ecclesiastical Buildings, as, for example, those of Bishoprey and Stafford in the Cathedral and other buildings, in the Diocese of Exeter, of Archbishop Bouchier at Canterbury, and in numberless other instances. Then again we have the "Hemp Brake" of the Lords Braye, the Cockatrice of Curson, the bleeding heart of Douglas, and the Tau Cross of

Courtenay. To this Tau Cross (*Figure 118*) attached a Bell, and is thus sculptured as a badge of Bishop Peter de Courtenay upon the chimney-pot of the Hall of the Episcopal Palace at Exeter. Bishop Courtenay, who died in 1492, brought a bell from



118

*Bishop Courtenay's Badge,
Exeter Palace.*

Llandaff and hung it in the North Tower of Exeter Cathedral; it weighs 12,500 pounds, and was many years the second largest bell in England, the only one which exceeded it in weight being that known as "Great Tom" at Christ Church, Oxford.

The Rebus, as its name implies, relates to "particular things," and by its use the names of persons who adopted it are expressed in a very curious manner in sculptures and stained glass, in many of our churches and other public buildings. This is effected by an association of figures, parts of the body or certain familiar objects, together with letters or syllables. Thus an owl, with the letters DO

may be seen in the Chantry of Bishop *Oldham* at Peter. A church in front of a Pastoral Staff, above the letter R, in base a Cask or Tun, commemorates Robert Kirton at Peterborough. One that is very well known is that of the Prior of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield, William Bolton, which is a Tun, with a bolt., such as was anciently used in a Cross-bow, passing through the bung-hole. This *Tun* is very frequently used where the name of the owner thus ended, as in the cases of Burton, Ashton, Grafton, &c. The Rebus of Rose Knotwing, which is, or was, to be seen upon stained glass in an old house in Islington, consists of a rose, a knot or twisted cord, and a wing. Some of the charges in "Armes parlantes" or "Canting Heraldry" partake of the nature of a rebus, as the Salmons of Salmon, the Pellets of Shelley, the Pines of Pynes, the Pike fish, &c., as they are termed in Heraldry, of Lucy and many others.

Merchants' marks have nothing heraldic about them, but still should have mention here, as they were adopted as early as the commencement of the sixteenth century, by Tradesmen, to whom Arms were not permitted, *in lieu of Armorial bearings*, and were the precursors of the trade marks and brands of the present day. They were chiefly used by Merchants engaged in the Woollen trade, which in those days was one of the most important commercial occupations of this country, and not only do many of the noble families trace their origin from some

wealthy "Merchant of the Staple," but, as I have remarked at a previous page, many of the young Sons of our County families became identified with this industry, more especially in later times, if they chanced to be Nonconformists, as before the Repeal of the Test Acts the Universities were closed to them, besides which, they were unable to follow any professional avocation, such as the practice of Medicine, or "keeping school" without an Episcopal licence, nor could they hold any office under the Crown, and had, therefore, no alternative but to turn to trade for a livelihood.

The old Merchants' Marks, many of which may still be found upon their owners' tombs or in the Churches in which they worshipped, usually comprehended their initials in combination with some form of Cross, and were, therefore, very much preferable to many of those in ordinary use now, for we frequently regret to see Heraldic Shields properly charged, and, in some instances, with all the usual accessories, employed for this purpose, the shield perhaps bearing, instead of a Motto, the words "Trade Mark," or else the same words inserted in some other portion of the achievement. My readers, be they "Gentle or simple," if they care at all for Heraldry—and they will hardly be "my readers" if they do not—will at once perceive and admit that the adoption of such ensigns for mere business purposes may answer as an advertisement, but at the same time tends to cast discredit upon the *real* c

ercial status of those who affect them, by rendering them excessively ridiculous in the eyes of very many people. A Trade Mark is a most useful thing in its way, but it cannot be too simple, and it certainly should have nothing whatever about it approaching Coat Armour.

CHAPTER XIII.

LIVERIES AND COCKADES.

Liveries—Origin of the Term—Early Liveries—The Barons' Retainers—De Ve're Earl of Oxford—Servants' Liveries—Governed by Heraldic Law—Colours of Liveries—Buttons not to have Crests—The Cockade—Who are permitted to use it—Its Origin—History—Epaulettes, Aiguillettes—The Livery Companies—London—Names of the Twelve Greater Companies.

It is probable that many of my readers, who constantly using the word "livery" in connection with their servants, have never looked into the meaning of the expression.

"Livery" is derived from the French word "*Livrer*" to deliver or give, and thus from time to time it has really signified anything given or delivered. The distribution of provisions amongst retainers, or the poor, have been called Liveries, and in the neighbourhood of the City of Exeter there is a place called "Livery-Dole," which is derived from this term, and where some almshouses of an ancient foundation still stand.

Thus, because clothes were and are still *given* to servants and retainers, they are called Liveries, and the Tabards of the Heralds, being given by the Crown, are really Liveries, and so are the Insignia of the various orders.

But formerly the wearing of Liveries, as we understand them, was not confined to the domestic servants of a household. In olden times all the followers of the great nobility were accustomed to wear them just as Officers and Soldiers of the present day wear the Queen's Uniform, and whatever their social position, the wearing of their liveries was not considered to detract from their dignity.

The feudal Barons, in order to increase their power, did not content themselves with dressing in their liveries their own retainers, but frequently employed and maintained bands of mercenaries similarly clothed. In order to check this custom, Richard the Second was compelled to enact that no person of less estate than an *Esquire* should use or bear any badge or livery, called "livery of company," of any lord within the realm, "unless he be menial familiar, or continual Officer of the said lord." Henry VII. was also obliged to issue very severe enactments to prevent liveries from being distributed amongst any save the actual household of his nobles, and he actually fined John de Ve're, Earl of Oxford, a large sum of 15,000 marks, because that Nobleman, when he entertained him at Castle Hedingham, clothed a thousand hired retainers in his livery in order to do his Majesty greater honour.

But liveries of this kind have long since been disused and forgotten; it was certainly the custom, until a few years ago, for High Sheriffs of Counties to dress a certain number of the labourers and others

upon their estates in livery, and to take them to Assize town in order that they might receive His Majesty's Judges with due honour. These men were frequently armed with long lances, usually not of very service-like description, and hence they were termed the Sheriffs' Javelin men. They may be regarded as a relic of the times of which I have been speaking, but since the establishment of the County Police their services have been dispensed with.

But though Liveries are at present only given to coachmen and footmen, still the choice of them is a Heraldic matter, as the colours are, or should be regulated by Heraldic law.

The Colour of the Livery should be governed by the tincture of the Shield and its charges, except that Scarlet is the Royal Livery, and therefore that Colour must not be used for Coats, but Chocolate should be substituted.

If the Armorial bearings be, or, a lion ramp. and then the Coat would not be yellow for every day use, but the servant should wear on ordinary occasions a drab coat with blue collar and cuffs; if the field of the Shield be argent instead of or, a lighter drab would be substituted, but for *full dress* occasions Servants should have actual yellow or white Coats according to circumstances. The Breeches worn with dress liveries should be of the same colour as the facings.

The Buttons and Hatbands should be of the dominant metal in the Arms. Hammercloths, Pa-

and the Ribbons and Bows on the heads of horses are regulated by the same rules.

Widows should place their servants in light hab with black facings. Servants, when in deep mourning, should wear black clothes and black buttons.

Buttons should never be ornamented with Crests; this is an abominable custom which prevails almost universally; frequently they are adorned with *two* crests, to represent, it is to be presumed, the Master and Mistress. Ladies' servants are also sometimes decorated with Crests, and I have seen them even with Cockades and Aiguillettes. The Lady has certainly as much right to one as the other, and if she uses the one she may as well employ the other, but she should use neither.

The Crest was intended for a personal cognizance, was not meant that by means of it a servant should be identified. Servants should wear their masters' *badge* if they have any; if they have not, and do not care to invent one, which they have a perfect right to do, then let the buttons be worn plain, or let them have the *initial* of their masters' name in old English Text upon them.

The *Cockade* is derived from the French word *Coquearde*," a dwarf plume or tuft of Cocks' feathers, with which the Alpine and Mid-European soldiery used to fasten the brims of their hats to the crown in order to denote their nationality. Whether they were worn at first merely as badges in the

bonnet as in the case of the “*Planta genista*” King Henry, must remain undetermined. The use as “*Cockades*” can be clearly traced in England to the commencement of the 17th Century, and further. The White Cockade was used by the later Stuarts, and was derived without doubt from their badge, the white rose. The Black Cockade came in with the house of Hanover, and at Continental Courts the Colours vary, as may be seen any *Levée* day by the Cockades on the Hats of the Servants of Foreign Ambassadors. The Black Cockade of Hanover became so conspicuous in opposition to the White Cockade of Stuart, after the Abdication of James II., that to “*mount the Cockade*” became synonymous to becoming a soldier. Soldiers then wore them as emblematical of the service to the Crown, and it is to the hats of Officers and servants that they properly belong now; because the theory is, that the servant is a private Soldier and when wearing his master’s Livery he retains this badge as a mark of his profession. I therefore have very much doubt whether a Civilian Servant, even though his master is in actual Commission, has an real right to be decorated with a Cockade, and doubt still more whether an Officer, after he has retired from the Service, should continue the use of it. Still this is usually done, and, as a matter of courtesy, and to mark an old connection with the Military Service, there can be but little objection to such a course being followed; but the Servants

civilians have no right whatever to wear them. Naval Officers are, of course, included with Military. English Officers were not wont to be particular whether they commanded upon sea or land until a comparatively recent period.

I believe that the round Cockade without the fan may be used by others who, save Lord Lieutenants of Counties, do not wear the Queen's Uniform, but are still closely connected with the Crown, such as Judges, Government Ministers, Queen's Counsel, and also High Sheriffs of Counties during their year of office, as well as all holders of Patent Offices, in the Household or Service of the Sovereign. The only question that occurs to me is, whether these dignities should not put them in their own hats instead of in those of their Servants. I mean, of course, when they happen to "go to Court." Military Officers cannot, for they wear their regulation uniform, but it must be borne in mind *that the Black Cockade of silk is still a necessary feature in the cocked hats of the "Chapeau bras" of the various noblemen and gentlemen in the upper classes of Royal Household Offices.*

Epaulettes and Aiguillettes may be worn by the Servants of those entitled to Cockades.

The Livery Companies of London are so styled because they adopted certain distinctive styles and colours of dress, and the Grocers' Company, at their first meeting in 1345, prescribed the Colours of their livery. There are 76 Livery Companies in the City of London; 12 of these are called the Great

Companies, and have Corporate Arms. They are the Drapers, the Grocers, the Mercers, the Goldsmiths, the Fishmongers, the Skinners, the Merchant Taylors, the Haberdashers, the Vintners, the Clothworkers, the Ironmongers, and the Salters.



123

*English Standard
At Battle of Northallerton.
1138.*

CHAPTER XIV.

FLAGS AND BANNERS.

Flags and Banners; their Association with Heraldry and History—
The Pennon—The Banner—The Standard—The Royal Standard—
Why our Sovereigns use the French Arms—When Abandoned—
The Union Jack—Its Description and History—Red, White, and
Blue Ensigns—Cavalry Standards—Regimental Colours.

A WORK of this kind would be incomplete without some mention of Flags and Banners which have been associated, not only with Heraldry, but with History from the earliest times, and in defence of which so many of our kindred have ventured and given up their lives upon the field of Battle rather than that they should fall into the hands of a foe.

In the Middle Ages there were three kinds of flags in general use, the form and size of which indicated the rank or position of the bearer.

1st. The Pennon, which was the Ensign a Knight bore upon his lance, which was of elongated form, and either pointed or forked at the extremity, it was charged with the Badge, or some armorial Ensign of the owner, and before the systematic introduction of Heraldry, it usually bore some device of a decorative character, which being known and recognised partook of the nature of a Badge, as we under-

stand the term. Some lance flags on the Bayeux Tapestry have three forks; one, I have previously mentioned, is charged with a Cross, similar to the one which is known as a St. George's Cross; another has three Roundles.

2nd. The Banner, square or oblong in form, and larger than the Pennon, bore upon its surface the Coat-Armour of its owner, and was the Ensign of the King, or of one, whether Noble or Commoner, who had been created a Knight Banneret. When a Knight was advanced to this dignity upon the field of Battle, as was frequently the case, the tails of his Pennon were cut off, which at once reduced it to the square form necessary to turn it into a banner. A Banner should have nothing more than the Arms of its owner. The Crest Mantling and other accessories being out of place upon it, nevertheless it is not uncommon to see these, as well as their arms, painted upon the Banners, or rather Bandrols, of the High Sheriffs at the reception of Her Majesty's Judges in County Towns. Although, since the introduction of the modern County Police, this ceremony has been deprived of much of its grandeur, yet many Sheriffs still secure the services of two men dressed in their livery colours (*not always correctly*), who are mounted and carry trumpets, ornamented with such Banners, upon which they blow a flourish at the arrival of the Judges, and at the opening of the Courts.

3rd. Standards. These were Elongated, of large

proportions, and were forked at the end, excepting when they belonged to Princes of the Blood, when they were pointed. The Cross of St. George Gules, the Field Arg., was usually placed next the Staff, and the remainder of the surface was generally of two Colours, divided by a horizontal line running through the middle. A motto, which was placed bendwise, divided them into Compartments, which were generally occupied with the owners' Badges. The edges were fringed of the two colours of the field.

Thus the Standard of Henry VII. (Coll. Ar. I. 2) was the Cross of St. George next the staff. The field is then divided horizontally, and is of two colours—White and Green (the Tudor livery colours). In the first Compartment beyond the Cross is a Red dragon between two red roses in chief, and three white roses in base. Then “Dieu et Mon” (bendwise); in the next Compartment a red rose in chief, and a white one in base, “Droit” (the remainder of the motto also bendwise); and in the last Compartment three red roses in chief, and two white ones in base.

The Royal Standard in use at the present day is square in form, and is, as every one should be aware, charged with the Royal Arms, 1st and 4th, Gu. lions passant Gd^t. in pale Or, for England; 2nd Or, a lion ramp^t. Gu. within a bordure fleury counter fleury, for Scotland; 3rd Az. a harp Or, fringed Arg. for Ireland.

Edward III. laid claim, as I have before remarked to the Crown of France, because his mother Isabella daughter of Phillip IV., became sole heir to her Father, her brothers having died without issue. He therefore assumed a quarterly Coat, 1st and 4th quarters semée of fleur-de-lis Or, for France, 2nd and 3rd quarters for England, as above. Henry IV., 1406, discarded the indefinite number of fleur-de-lis and fixed upon three (an alteration which had been made by Charles VI. of France about 1366), which were borne in the first and fourth quarters of the Royal Arms until the reign of Queen Ann, who after the Union impaled England and Scotland in the first quarter, and placed the French lilies in the second. George II. ultimately abandoned the use of the Ensigns of France after the legislative Union with Ireland in 1801.

Our National Flag, the Union Jack, as it is called, consists of three united Crosses, that of St. George for England, the Saltire of St. Andrew for Scotland, and that of St. Patrick for Ireland.

The Blue field of St. Andrew forms the field of the Flag; upon this is placed a broad Saltire, parted per Saltire, and coloured white and red, *counterchanged*. This represents the White Saltire of St. Andrew and the Red Saltire of St. Patrick. Over all is a fimbriated Cross—that is to say, a red Cross of St. George, with a narrow white edging, to represent the field, as the similar narrow edging outside the red portions of the Saltire represents the white field of St. Patrick.

Thus we have in this composition:—

Arg. a Cross Gules. England.

Arg. a Saltire Gules. Ireland.

Az. a Saltire Arg. Scotland.

The first Union Jack was adopted by a Royal proclamation of James I. in 1606 to provide a single national Flag for the two Countries over which he ruled, and to prevent endless disputes as to the precedence of the banners of St. George and St. Andrew. It consisted merely of the White Saltire on a blue field, over which was the red fimbriated Cross as it appears now.

On the 1st of January, 1801, in consequence of the Union with Ireland, the Saltire of St. Patrick was incorporated, as I have shown. It has been suggested that the term “Jack” is an allusion to King James himself, whose name in French would be written “Jacques.”

The Red Ensign is a plain red Flag, with the Union Jack in the form of a Canton—that is to say, in the angle next to the point of suspension. It is flown by all English ships not belonging to the Royal Navy. Formerly it was the distinguishing ensign of the Red Squadron of the Navy and of the Admirals of the Red.

The White Ensign is the Banner of St. George, with a Jack in the first quarter. It is the Ensign of the Royal Navy, and formerly distinguished the White Squadron.

The Blue Ensign is similar to the Red save for its

Colour. It formerly distinguished the Blue Squadron and is now used by the Naval reserve.

Cavalry Standards are small Square flags, and are the lineal descendants of the old Knightly Banner, as one author remarks; they are of silk of the colour of the Regimental Facings, and have the number, Motto, and Specific Title of the Corps, with its Devices and Regimental Honours embroidered upon them. The Standards of the Household Cavalry are of Crimson.

Battalions of the line have each two colours—one the Queen's Colour, is a Union Jack, the other known as the "Regimental Colour," is of the Colour of the Facings, and has a small Union Jack in the upper corner. The Honours and Devices of the Regiment are charged upon it.

With the Guards, the Queen's Colour is Crimson charged with the Royal Cypher and the Regimental Devices. Their Regimental Colour is the Union Jack.

Rifle Regiments being excepted from carrying Colours, they are not served out either to the Rifle Brigade or to the King's Royal Rifles. The Artillery have no Colours.

Robert de Mowbray, the English General under King Stephen, defeated the Scots at Cuton Moor, near Northallerton, in 1138; the engagement was undertaken by David the 1st, on behalf of Matilda. King Stephen was the conqueror, and the fight has been called the Battle of the "Standard" because the English displayed on a pole placed upon wheels, the combined banners of S. Peter of York, John of Beverley, and S. Wilfrid of Ripon. On the top of the pole was a cruciform casket containing a consecrated host. See Illustration p. 218 ante—Fig. 123.

CHAPTER XV.

SEALS, MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, EFFIGIES,
AND COSTUME.

Antiquity of Seals—Seal of Edward the Confessor—Origin of his Arms—Oval Seals—Their Meaning—Secular Seals—Seals Charged with Arms—Colour of Seals—Their Heraldic Value—Arms on Tombs often Inaccurate—Country Parishes—Information to be procured in Them—“Bogus” Pedigrees—Recumbent Figures—Brasses—Armour—Head Dress of Ladies at Various Epochs—Jacobean Monuments—District Registries—More Remarks on Peculiar Courts.

THE assistance which Seals may render to the genealogist cannot be over-estimated. They were in use very many years before the Christian era, but in this country the first authentic Seal of which an impression is still in existence is that of Edward the Confessor; it represents a male figure, seated, habited in a full loose robe, and wearing a head-dress of triangular or mitre-shaped form, and holding in the right hand a sword, point elevated, and in the left a crozier, on the top of which is a bird apparently without feet. The presence of this bird accounts for the arms, Azure, a Cross Patonce between five Martlets or, which, invented by the Heralds at some subsequent date, have been since ascribed to this King. Upon his Coins we find a Cross between four birds, which are *not* Martlets, but have long legs like

Cornish Choughs. Around the Seal is a legend commencing with a Cross, and the words in Roman Capitals, “ Sigillum Eaduardi, Anglorum Basilei



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Seal of Edward the Confessor.

The Sign of the Cross is usually found upon Seals; it was always employed in the execution of early deeds to render the compact binding, and the custom of persons who are unable to write still signing with a cross is a survival of this practice.

Early deeds were seldom dated, and frequently the Seals afford the only means of determining the age of a document. Before the 13th century, Seals were generally in the form of a pointed oval, that of the Confessor, however, is circular. Ecclesiastical Seals are still usually oval, as in our Frontispiece, which represents the Seal of the present Primate; the Arms

re those of the See of Canterbury impaling Benson, arg. 3 Trefoils Sa. between two Bendlets Gu. This void is what is known as the "Vesica Piscis," and as much used, especially in painted windows to surround pictures of our Lord, it is meant to represent the word "Icthus," the Greek equivalent for the Latin Pisces, or fish, each letter of which com-



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Early Seal of the Constable of Chester.

ences a word in the Greek sentence which, when translated into English, signifies, "Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the Saviour." Secular Seals of the 12th century often had a representation of the owner mounted on horseback and in armour. (*Fig. 120.*) Heraldic bearings gradually grew out of Badges during the latter portion of the 12th century, as instanced in the case of Redvers, Earls of Devon, referred to in a

previous Chapter. As time went on, these Armorial became more elaborate in accordance with the progress of the Science of Heraldry, until at length we have the full Shield, frequently with numerous quarterings, and surrounded with all the external accessories.

During the 14th century, Seals became very common, and as Henry Lilly, Rouge Rose Pursuivant Extraordinary, in 1634 and afterwards Rouge Croix remarks, in the reign of Edward III., not only those who bore arms used the Seal but others made signs of their own devices, such as "flowers, knots, flourishes, birds, and beasts." (MS. Harl., No. 6079.)

If the Seal is of Beeswax of the natural colour, is of an earlier date than one in which the wax is tinted. Sealing-wax, as now used, was not introduced until the 17th century.

It will be seen at once that an Armorial Seal having been the actual property of the individual who used it, must afford much better Heraldic evidence than a Shield of Arms upon a sepulchral monument, the latter having frequently been erected many years subsequently to the decease of the person it is intended to commemorate, besides which an error in a Seal in daily use would at once have been detected, not so an error in the arms on a tomb in some out of the way country church. As an instance of this, I may remark that only a few years since I was present at the unveiling of the statue of a highly respected and popular nobleman st

amongst us. His Shield of Arms on the pedestal beneath the figure had, and still has, a label of three points, which label the noble Earl in question has never thought of using, nor have any of his predecessors since the reign of Queen Mary, when the last male representative of the elder line died without issue, and his property was distributed amongst co-heirs. Then, again, Inscriptions are frequently very incorrect and misleading, and, whenever possible, these should be verified by reference to the Parish Register. Arms should be compared with the Trickings in the Visitations, copies, and, in some cases, originals, of most of which records may be consulted gratuitously in the Reading Room of the British Museum.

In some Vestries there are large numbers of Apprenticeship Indentures preserved; in others there are Churchwardens' accounts commencing at an earlier date than the Registers, and frequently, too, old Rate Books and other Vestry Books, which will be found of immense assistance, may be unearthed with a little trouble. Unfortunately, unless the Clergyman happens to be an antiquarian, the existence of Records, other than the Registers, is often altogether unknown in the parish, but inquiry should always be made for such as I have indicated, and, in many cases, the first *No* should not be taken for an answer, —“*Crede experto.*” The documents relating to Parish lands and similar Trust Deeds, in the custody of Parochial authorities frequently, too, contain

much information—the difficulty is to obtain permission to see and consult them. People very often fancy that, if they can get a day to visit a certain small parish and have a look at the registers, they will discover all that is to be discovered. This is a great mistake; it will take both time and labour to make an exhaustive inquiry in any parish in which the inquirer does not happen to reside, or with which he has no present acquaintance or association. If he lives there he can gradually and at his leisure pursue his inquiries; if not, he should go and stay there, and set deliberately to work to effect his object, and in most cases he will be ultimately rewarded for his trouble.

“The Registers commence in 1603, and we have no ancient Records,” I was told many years since in a certain country parish. Before I left it I had unearthed documents of all the classes to which I have referred, inclusive of Churchwardens’ accounts, commencing early in the 15th century, and an enormous amount of matter applicable to genealogical purposes. In another parish I was told that it had no history whatever, and that the earliest record was the Register which commenced in 1728. To begin with, I found a flat stone concealed beneath the Altar Table, which named “Ye Lorde of this Manner 1512,” and I may add that this Gentleman has *no* place in a very elaborate Pedigree of some twenty-five descents, which *professes* to be a Genealogy of his family, and as such, has appeared of late years

in a certain well-known publication. A little ordinary trouble would have been sufficient to discover this name, and its absence from the pedigree, of course, renders its general correctness open to a great deal of suspicion. People should be very careful to verify everything before they send such compilations into the hands of the printers.

As to recumbent Effigies, Brasses, &c., a few remarks as to costume in the different periods since the Conquest will not be out of place, and will guide the amateur in his inspection of such memorials.

The Normans wore a ringed tunic of mail which descended below the knee, and was cut up a little way before and behind for convenience in riding. They had conical helmets, and shields shaped like a boys' kite. The Norman Ladies wore a long tunic, and over it a "robe" laced close to fit the figure, and with sleeves tight to the wrist. The hair was worn long, sometimes plaited in two or more divisions, and the head was covered with a veil or head-cloth, called "couvrechef," from which our word kerchief.

In the 12th century, round Helmets with Avain-tails were worn (*Fig. 121*); the Shield, too, was considerably shortened, and assumed the curved form. During the first half of this century we have evidence of several varieties of the ringed or masceled form of armour, small plates of metal quilted upon leather. (*Fig. 122.*) This form of armour, known as single mail, was prevalent down to the reign of Edward I. The earliest effigy of an English

Sovereign is that of Henry II., in the Norman Abbey of Fontivraud.

During the reigns of Richard I. and John, the Shield commenced to be charged with Heraldic bearings, and the Surcoat was worn over the Mail. Examples of Armour of this period may be seen in the



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*Helmet with "Avantail,"
12th Century.*

Effigies of Geoffrey de Magnaville, Earl of Essex, in the Temple Church, and of William Longsword, Earl of Salisbury, in Salisbury Cathedral. Ladies first wore the "wimple" in the reign of King John, which was a kerchief wrapped round the head and under the chin, and bound on the forehead by a fillet, golden and jewelled amongst the wealthy, and plain silk for the humbler classes.

About 1350, the Armour became exceedingly rich and splendid, and plate armour was being gradually introduced, and finally superseded the ancient Chain Mail about the year 1420. It is impossible to give here more than a very cursory notice of the

varieties of English Armour, about which a volume might be, and many have been, written. My object in referring to it at all is to enable an amateur to see at a glance whether the effigy he is examining is of early or late date. Armour ceased to be worn



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Masled Armour.

below the knees in the reign of Charles I. In that of his successor, the only defensive Armour was a large gorget, which was worn in a diminutive form by English Officers up to the commencement of the present century. The Cuirass of the Life Guards is now the only relic of old English Armour, and is merely a modern addition to their equipments, when Waterloo, in 1815, they did not wear them.

In the 14th century, Ladies wore their hair braided at the sides of the head. The coiffure was a close cap with the front edges plaited, and over this a veil was frequently worn. In the latter half of the century, zigzag, nebule, and reticulated head-dresses made their appearance; they consisted of caul-like close caps, made of network in the latter instance, which the hair was confined round the face or at the top of the head only.

About 1415 the sides of the head-dress were always of large size, and either square, or more frequently their outer edges were elevated above the forehead so as to form horns. Hence these head-dresses are called horned or mitred head-dresses.

The Butterfly head-dress came in about 1450 amongst ladies of rank. The hair was strained in a richly ornamented cap placed at the back of the head, over which a veil of fine materials was extended the whole being supported by wires.

The Pedimental head-dress was worn without a veil, and is rather later than the one previously described, 1490. It is to be distinguished by the long lappets which formed an angle over the forehead, and hung down on each side.

The Ladies of the 16th century wore a kind of close cap, projecting forward at each side of the face with a jewelled fillet over the forehead, and a lappet dependent behind. It is unnecessary for me to offer remarks upon Costumes of a later period than this. The approximate date of almost any effigy, prior

the end of the 16th century, which are frequently found without inscriptions, may be at once ascertained either from the fashion of the Armour if a man, or the form of the head-dress if a woman. Elizabethan, Jacobean, and later monuments can be recognised at a glance: most of them may be described as of "the four-post bedstead order of Architecture," and are usually tasteless and cumbrous, and although interesting, perhaps, to Genealogists, they are generally utterly incongruous and a hideous disfigurement to the ancient Cathedrals and Churches in which they stand.

Before concluding this Chapter, it may be useful to many of my readers, who may wish to visit any particular Will Office, or to write to a Registrar in charge of them, to be provided with a list of Registries. I would again remark that all the Ancient Wills from Salisbury are now to be found at Somerset House.

PRINCIPAL REGISTRY:

Somerset House, Strand, W.C.

DISTRICT REGISTRIES:

Bangor.	Carmarthen.
Birmingham.	Chester.
Blandford.	Chichester.
Bodmin.	Derby.
Bristol.	Durham.
Bury St. Edmunds.	Exeter.
Canterbury.	Gloucester.
Carlisle.	Hereford.

Ipswich.	Nottingham.
Lancaster.	Oxford.
Leicester.	Peterborough.
Lewes.	St. Asaph.
Lichfield.	Salisbury.
Lincoln.	Shrewsbury.
Liverpool.	Taunton.
Llandaff.	Wakefield.
Manchester.	Wells.
Newcastle.	Winchester.
Northampton.	Worcester.
Norwich.	York.

As I have already said, many of these Registries contain Wills proved in several Courts to which there are separate Indexes. Thus York has 50 Episcopal and Peculiar Courts, Salisbury 27, London 7, Wells 28, Exeter 8. Bangor, Bristol, Carmarthen, Derby, and Llandaff are the only Registries with but one Court. In seeking for information, therefore, it will be as well to ask for the names of the different Courts in any particular Registry before commencing an inquiry.

CHAPTER XVI.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

How to Practically apply the foregoing Remarks—Westminster Abbey—City Churches—Record Office—Country Wills—Inventories—Tricking—Tracing—Drawing and Emblazoning—To Copy Brasses and Seals—How to Paint a Coat of Arms—Outlines—General Rules—Conclusion.

IF my Readers have followed me attentively through the foregoing pages, I think that they will admit that a knowledge of Heraldry, sufficient for practical purposes, may be readily obtained, and that matters genealogical are not really so difficult as they at first appear. But they must take up my book again and again, and not treat it like a novel to be read through and then cast aside; they must endeavour to understand thoroughly, and, in order to apply what they have been reading about, whenever opportunity offers, let them wander amidst the aisles, and Tombs, and wondrous Arches of Westminster Abbey. Let them turn into any church the doors of which they may find open; let them run down to Windsor and contemplate the Heraldic Pomp of St. George's Chapel; let them go to the Record Office and ask to see a few deeds, but let them avoid giving needless trouble, by consulting the Calendars first, in order to specify what they may wish to see. Their visits to the churches will enable

them to compare ancient with modern Heraldry. A personal acquaintance with ancient Records will awake an interest in them such as they never possessed before, and if they wish to keep that interest alive let them go to the Cathedral Town of their native county, or of the county to which their ancestors belonged. Let them look for their own name in the Calendars of the District Probate Court of the Cathedral City, and they are almost sure to find something to reward them for their pains without much expenditure of time or trouble; some quality will or deed of a dead forefather, accompanied by an inventory of all his belongings. And here let me say that Inventories are very usually attached to wills, and should always be carefully looked through for they contain minute particulars as to the estate and position of the Testator, which can be acquired in no other way. When a Pedigree Hunter begins to comprehend his subject, when he begins to recover facts about his ancestors, then he will begin to feel very much like an amateur Fisherman feels when he has killed his first Trout. He was almost disgusted with the "gentle craft" before he killed it; *now* he will not be satisfied *until he has killed another..*

Before I conclude I should like to say a few fine words as to Drawing and Emblazoning Coats of Arms. A man may be a very good artist, but he may find himself utterly incapable of painting a Coat of Arms as Heralds Paint it. This is an art very easily acquired; the only thing necessary is to know

ow to do it. Where a Fac-Simile is required from some old Heraldic "Trick" or painting, Tracing-paper should be employed to take the outline. Tracing is not permitted at the Record Office or British Museum without express permission, and that is seldom accorded when valuable MSS. are in question, for obvious reasons. But there are many other places not so much publicly frequented where no objection is raised to this method of obtaining an exact reproduction of an ancient Coat of Arms or signature. Tracing-paper may be procured from any Artist's Colourman, in Sheets, for a few pence. A piece should be cut off large enough to cover the object it is wished to copy. Then all the lines of the copy, which will show clearly through the paper, should be gone over with a soft Pencil having a fine Point (a Single B). Where one-half of the drawing is similar to the other, as in the case of Mantlings, Scrolls, &c., it will be sufficient to divide the Tracing-paper with a perpendicular line and to Trace *one-half*. Then, to Transfer to ordinary paper, turn the Tracing-paper over and Trace above the pencil line with a harder pencil, placing the paper on an unyielding surface, such as a table; if put upon anything soft, such as a blotting pad, the outline will not come out so clearly. If properly managed, when the Tracing-paper has been removed after the lines have been gone over, the outline will be found to be transferred to the ordinary paper, then turn the Tracing-paper over and repeat the process, by which

means both sides of the design will be transferred with unerring accuracy. In cases where it is impossible to divide the Tracing into halves, copy the *whole* subject. Then place your Tracing-paper upon the ordinary paper in the exact position you intend it to occupy and mark *both* the papers *by lines* so as to insure accuracy. Then spread some powdered blacklead over a piece of tissue paper and place it under the Tracing, and go over *all* the lines, explained *before*, with a *hard* pencil. Thus an exact outline may be obtained, and a little practice will make perfect. This process is especially useful in copying Signatures of Ancestors, as by its aid a perfect counterpart of handwriting may be obtained.

To Copy *Brasses*.—Be provided with some ordinary Printing Paper, termed “Demy;” also procure some “Heel Ball” from a Shoemaker. Place the Sheet of Demy paper upon the Brass, after having cleansed it superficially as much as possible. Then rub the “Heel Ball” carefully over the paper, and an exact impression of the Brass will be obtained, the ground being black, and the incised lines coming out white.

Impressions of *Seals* will give a little more trouble, but they may be thus copied. Be provided with some prepared Gutta Percha, which heat in boiling water until it is soft. Then press it upon the Seal of which an impression will be thus obtained; let it harden. When it is *quite hard* prepare some more Gutta Percha in a similar manner and press upon the hardened impression already obtained. The

will give a copy of the Seal in relief, as it is in the original. It is by no means easy, however, to obtain impressions of Seals, and unless the original is in good preservation it is unwise for the Amateur to attempt it, as damage to the original Seal may very possibly happen.

In copying a Trick of Arms it is neither necessary nor usual to put in the lines denoting colour. These are expressed by the letters denoting those colours, such as O. for Gold, A. for Argent, G. for Gules, B. for Azure, S. for Sable, V. for Vert, P. for Purpure. For Vaire, the letters A. and B. may be placed in the proper divisions—others being substituted if the Tincture is not Arg. and Az. The same with Chequy or Componeé. Ermine can be expressed by “Erm.,” Erminites by “Erms.,” Ermineois should be written “Er.-ois.”

The Amateur often feels disgusted because he cannot, with his water-colour paints, produce anything as smooth or satisfactory-looking in the shape of a Coat of Arms as a Herald Painter can. That is because he does not use sufficient Body Colour.

His surface paints should be mixed with Chinese White in a greater or less degree, and Liquid Gum must be employed to give *tone*.

Or. may be represented with gold prepared in small tablets, which is very ordinarily sold for purposes of Illumination.

Argent, with Aluminium prepared like the gold. I do not deprecate the use of Gold Paint, but I do

that of Aluminium; it is much better in ordinary cases to leave the paper white, and to shade with Indian Ink mixed with Gum Water.

Gold Paint should be shaded with Burnt Sienna mixed with Gum. *Yellow*, however, in ordinary and non-elaborate paintings, may well be substituted for gold. Do not use "Chromes," which are apt to turn black. A very little Gamboge, mixed with Chinese White, will well express *Or*, shade with Carmine or Crimson Lake mixed with Gum. Understand that Gum should be mixed with *all* shadings, or else a Gum brush should be passed *over all* shadings. This is absolutely necessary.

For *Azure*, I always use Ultramarine mixed with white, and find it answer very well. Shade with Prussian Blue. French Blue is sometimes recommended instead of Ultramarine.

Gules. Mix Vermilion with Chinese White, and shade with Crimson Lake.

For *Sable*, mix Black Paint with Chinese White freely until a dark Grey is obtained. Shade with pure Black.

Vert is rather a difficult Colour to manage. Emerald Green is by no means pleasant to work with as it does not lie evenly. I usually employ plenty of White as a body, and tint it with Gamboge and Prussian Blue mixed. Shade with Crimson Lake. Dark Green may also be used to shade, but I prefer the *lake*.

Purple, which is not often used, may be made by

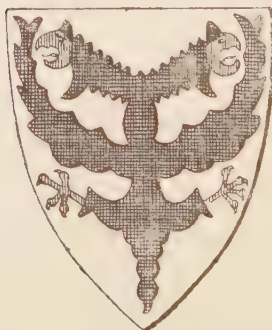
mixing Carmine and Ultramarine, or French Blue, with a little Chinese White. Shade with a darker tint of the same. *Proper Colour* must be mixed according to the figure to be represented, but the Ordinary Heraldic Proper Colour is Burnt Sienna of different shades, manipulated according to circumstances.

Outlines should be drawn with a fine steel pen (a Crowquill), and should be either in good ink, that will not run upon the application of the colour, or in indelible brown ink, which can be procured in bottles. All pencil lines should be rubbed out before commencing to paint.

It may be taken as a general rule that Chinese White should be mixed with ordinary colours, and that Gum should be used in place of White for shading.

I may remark in conclusion that, even if I extended this book to another Volume, I could not well add to the "Practical Hints" which I have given to the Heraldic Student without running the risk of confusing him, in which case possibly, as Felix said unto Paul, "too much learning might make him mad," whereas my object is simply to arouse in him an earnest desire to know something, not only of his forefathers, but also of the history of his country, which is so absolutely mixed up with his ancestors that it is hard to separate the one from the other. Every one must feel an interest in those who in their day and generation have helped to

make England what it is, a Country upon which the Sun never sets ; and whether they have stuck to the old Country, or whether they have become attached to our Colonial Dependencies, or even if they are and have been for long years " American Citizens," they must each and all have an equal interest in English Heraldry.



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*The Ancient Arms of Worthe,
of Worth House, co. Devon,*

1135 - 1868.

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